THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

THE IMPERIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Secret History of the War

Napoleon and MacMahon.

The Stanton Controversy.

Chief Justice Chase and Judge Black

Cameron and the Lincoln Cabinet.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

THE IMPERIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Interesting Extracts—Miss Howard—The Prince Imperial's Baptism—Inside History of the Final Catastrophe.

The London *Times* reviews what has been published of the French Emperor's private correspondence, and gives a number of interesting extracts from the letter book of Napoleon and from the private correspondence of his secret cabinet.

MISS HOWARD.

No. 45 comprises some receipts given by Miss Howard (Countess de Beauregard), a letter written to her, and a memorandum of sums paid to her between the 24th of March, 1853, and the 1st of January, 1865. The editors of the correspondence state that Miss Howard had devoted her fortune to the success of the *coup d'etat*, and had several times paid the debts of Prince Louis Napoleon, but whatever may have been her claims on the Prince, one would think they must have been discharged in full and with something to spare by the Emperor. He paid her in two years £217,000, and yet a few months later we find her writing most piteously for more. She states, in very bad French, that the engagements made with her have not been fulfilled, and that her marriage settlements and her child compel her to remind the Emperor of his promise to place £140,000 "with Giles." Beyond this, writes Madame de Beauregard, there is nothing "but to calculate the interest of £50,000 from June 1, 1853, and £50,000 from January to October."

A PRINCE'S BAPTISM.

No. 24 is a note of the expenses of the birth and baptism of the Prince Imperial. The expenses were £36,000, including wardrobe, £4000; presents to servants, £7000; diamond lockets, £1000; doctors, £2500, and the midwife, £240. Large sums went to poets, actors, painters, and musicians, and last of all comes the *cortege* of the baptism itself, costing £6400.

THE DEFENSES OF PARIS.

No. 31 is a letter giving General Todleben's opinion on the fortifications of Paris. The intrenchments on the borders of the canal of St. Denis and de l'Ourcq General Todleben thought of little use, the construction of the fort of Aubervilliers he approved, and judged that of Romainville impregnable, and the position of l'Est well chosen. These works, he said, ought to render Paris invulnerable on one side. Between Fort de la Briche and Mont Valerien he considered, however, that there should be another work. The Russian notices the jealousies of the French marshals. Besides General Todleben's opinions, the proceedings of a certain Colonel Albedinski are reported. He appears to have been a sort of spy sent to Paris in 1856 by the Czar to gain information on French military matters, and bitterly complains that some notes which he had made with great trouble, and by which he set great store, had been stolen from him by a Prussian agent, "the only person capable of this deed!"

PRUSSIA AND FRANCE.

A receipt and some telegrams belonging to the spring and summer of 1867 show us how compatible are royal hospitality and diplomatic suspicion. The Prince Royal of Prussia may be breakfasted at Compiegne at a cost of £14; King William may sign himself "Your Majesty's good brother and friend," but these are no reasons why Minister Bismarck should not look very sharply after buying some horses in Hungary on French account. The curious part of it is that the very next day the French Minister telegraphs from Paris to his ambassador (Benedetti) that the Prussians are purchasing horses on all sides in Hungary, Poland, and Ireland.

It will not fail to be remarked, note the editors, that M. Benedetti, at Berlin, receives this account of Prussian transactions from Paris. Another remarkable telegram is that of Le Capitaine Samuel to the Minister of War, dated Forbach, April 9, 1868. Moltke was studying the frontier, watched by Samuel, who reports that his charge has visited Saarbrucken and Saarlouis, and is about to descend the Moselle. Samuel inquires whether it is the wish of the Minister that Moltke should be followed any further, and the answer is "*Suivez le.*"

THE PRESENT WAR.

The first paper referring to the present war is No. 15, which embodies an elaborate set of regulations to come into force when the court shall take the field. On the 7th of August, the day after Woerth, the Empress telegraphs to the Princess Mathilde:—

"I have had bad news from the Emperor. The army is retreating. I return to Paris, where I shall convoke the Council of Ministers."

Then follows a blank, upon the 18th, from the midst of the fighting around Metz. Bazaine sends word to the Emperor that his troops are remaining firm in their positions. The following letter, even though in the handwriting of M. Rouher, shows that there was a transfer of power:—

"The Emperor to Marshal MacMahon.

"Marshal:—Our communications with Marshal Bazaine have been interrupted. Circumstances are becoming difficult and grave. I appeal to your patriotism and to your devotion, and I resign the command in chief of the army of Chalons and of the troops which may be collected round the capital and in Paris. Yours, Marshal, will be the highest glory, that of combating and defeating the foreign invader. For my part, in order that no political preoccupation may interfere with the welfare of the country, I wish to be your first soldier, to fight and to conquer, or to die by your side in the midst of my soldiers."

Subjoined to the above letter are the draughts of two proclamations, the second in the handwriting of Rouher, intended to be addressed by MacMahon to his soldiers. They are remarkable, as showing that at their date, which is not given, but must be about the 23d, the march to Metz had been given up as impossible. They both declare that Paris must be covered. MacMahon is still made to say, "I hope to conquer." The two following despatches are without date, and are to the Emperor from the Empress. The first certainly addresses Napoleon as one still in authority, but may be of earlier date than the letter to MacMahon. The second was found torn in pieces at the Tuileries, and indicates that the Emperor after his first two defeats had an idea of returning to Paris:—

"At Paris, as at Chalons, the conviction gains ground that General de Failly is not equal to the command confided in him. The Council implores the Emperor to take a necessary though painful resolution. I have to inform you that General Wimpfen has been sent for to command the *corps d'armee* at Paris. You could, if you thought fit, summon him to you. EUGENIE."

"I have received a despatch from Pietri. Have you reflected on all the consequences of a return to Paris immediately after two reverses? For my part, I dare not take upon myself the responsibility of advising you. If you decide to come, it must ostensibly be only for a time; the Emperor returning to Paris to reorganize the second army and entrusting temporarily the command of the army of the Rhine to Bazaine."

On the 4th of September, the "day of the Republic," the following telegrams passed between Conti and others in Paris. The end of all things is in every word of them:—

"To M. Conti, from (name not given).—1h. 45m.

"Is the Prefect of Police at the Tuileries in person? Answer—He is not at the Tuileries. Do not forward that despatch. There is a stranger in the office.

"Then do not forward anything. The new Director-General will send some one in half an hour.—2h. 30m.

"Are you receiving any despatches for the Empress? No.

"Is the Palace yet invaded? No.

"Then I will risk sending you the despatch from Madrid." (The despatch is not given, but was from the Countess Montijo to her daughter.)

The following is the last message sent from the Tuileries on the 4th, and signed, presumably on behalf of the Empress, by M. Filon, the Prince Imperial's tutor:—

"2h. 50m.—Filons sur Belgique."

THE STANTON CONTROVERSY.

Chief Justice Chase to Judge Black—Senator Cameron and Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet.

NEWPORT, R. I., Nov. 9.—The following letter of Chief Justice Chase to Judge Black explains itself:—

SANDUSKY, O., July 4.—My Dear Sir:—Just before leaving Washington I received, through your kindness, as I suppose, a number of the *Galaxy* for June. Your letter to Senator Wilson had already attracted my attention, and I have since read it again. It is marked, as every one who knows you would expect, by great power, but there are, as I think, some errors of fact which ought to be corrected. What Senator Wilson said in the *Atlantic Monthly* for February about remarks made to me by Mr. Stanton nearly thirty years ago, at Columbus, is, in substance, quite correct. Mr. Stanton did, in 1842, express his concurrence in the views relating to slavery set forth in the address and resolutions of the Ohio State Liberty Convention of December, 1841, of which I was the writer. There was, I think, at that time, no material difference in political principle between us. But he was identified in party relations with the old line Democracy, while I thought it my duty to act indedendently of both the then great national organizations. He urged me to join the party with which he was connected, and declared with emphasis his readiness to stand by me in the support of the principles I had proclaimed. More than once, on subsequent occasions, when withdrawn from active participation in politics, and absorbed in professional labors, he expressed his purpose to act, whenever he should again engage in political action, with those who, like myself, were then known as Independent Democrats, against the nationalization of slavery.

And you are misinformed, also, in respect to the circumstances connected with Mr. Stanton's appointment as Secretary of War in place of General Cameron. I then thought, and still think, I was well acquainted with them. General Cameron had expressed a wish to retire and take the mission to St. Petersburg, some time before he actually withdrew, and I believe he was the first to suggest to Mr. Lincoln the name of Mr. Stanton. I held myself several conversations on the subject of General Cameron's retirement, his appointment to St. Petersburg, and the appointment of Mr. Stanton as his successor; and I called on Mr. Stanton to ascertain if he would accept the post of Secretary of War if tendered. Ultimately, when, as I supposed, the matter was fully understood, Mr. Lincoln addressed a note to General Cameron, tendering the mission to St. Petersburg, and signifying his willingness to accept his resignation. The note was brief and seemed curt. But Mr. Lincoln, on his attention being drawn to its terms, said that he intended to make it everything it should be, and another note was substituted, expressing what he declared to be his real sentiments. This is, I believe, as exact a statement as its brevity admits of General Cameron's retirement from Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet. He was not removed; he resigned because, as he stated at the time, he preferred the mission to the Secretaryship; and he did recommend the appointment of Mr. Stanton as his successor.

On one other point I wish to correct your information, lest not mentioning I may seem to have admitted its exactitude. You state that "the Cabinet (Mr. Lincoln's) voted six to one in favor of surrendering Fort Sumter," Mr. Blair being the only dissentient. I never voted for the surrender of Fort Sumter. My grounds of opposition to its surrender were not, perhaps, the same nor so absolute as those of Mr. Blair, but I was against it and so voted. I was in a position to be well informed, and I am sure you would not willingly remain in error. Before all things, justice. Yours very truly,

The Hon. J. S. Black. S. P. CHASE.

HAGGERTY TO THE FORE.

He Assists in a Desperate Fight in a New York Dance House.

About 12'10 this morning, while the floor of the dancing hall of Harry Hill's saloon, at No. 26 East Houston street, was crowded with both sexes, a pistol bullet came crashing through a window on the Crosby street side, and buried itself in the ceiling. But little regard was paid to this demonstration, when about ten minutes afterwards a crowd of men rushed up the stairs of the hall from Houston street and attacked Billy Edwards, the "Champion of Light Weights," who, at that time, was leaning against the bar. The roughs were led by Jimmy Haggerty, the notorious Philadelphia bully, and by Billy Tracy, a panel thief. Tracy struck Edwards with his fist, a large ring on his finger serving as a brass knuckle, and cutting Edwards badly on the side of his head. Harry Hill coming to the rescue was attacked by Haggerty, who struck him a heavy blow on the head with a chair, injuring the right eye severely. A general fight had in the meanwhile prevailed between the invaders and the inmates of the saloon, with chairs and knives, but without serious result. Finally, at a general cry of "police," Haggerty, Tracy, and their friends fled from the saloon, and the two principals have not as yet been arrested.—*N. Y. Tribune to-day.*

—Mr. Hughes, of Salt Lake City, went to see what was the matter with a blast, and found out when he went sailing through a tree top, without any eyes to speak of.

—The Norwich (Conn.) *Bulletin* says that genial little Greenville boys think nothing of playing the national game with a nine-pound Thomas cat as a ball and the open window of a street car as a home base.

—The newly patented process for preserving meat slaughtered in Australia fresh for the English market has not been attended with success. The first lots recived in England were found to be wholly unfit for food.

—Referring to the popular mania for prefixing to all manner of associations the appellative "young," when the members thereof are approaching the "sere and yellow leaf" of life, a contemporary says:—"We have seen a 'young men's library association' the entire directory of which couldn't furnish hair enough of indigenous growth to stuff a pincushion, and an organization of Christian 'young men' whose heads, when gathered in full conclave, were compared by an irreverent observer to a 'watermelon patch.'"

—A thrifty grape grower on Catawba Island, near Sandusky, Ohio, found that some of the pickers he employed would surreptitiously help themselves to the tempting fruit, in spite of his utmost watchfulness. Avaricious ingenuity was not to be baffled, however. The owner provided a lot of gum, ordered the girls to "chaw that while at work," and deducted the price of it from their wages. His neighbors propose to distribute about half a pound of bristles down his back, and enter him at the next county fair for the first premium on prize hogs.

—A deputy sheriff in Keene, New Hampshire, had a habit, when anything occurred to him which he had forgotten to state, of quickly raising his right hand with the forefinger extended, and prefacing his remarks with the exclamation, "By the way!" It being once his duty, as crier, to give notice of the opening of the court, he began:—"Hear ye! all persons having anything to do before the Court of Common Pleas, will draw nigh and hearken to the evidence." Here he sat down, but remembering that he had forgotten the finishing touches, instantly rose, and exclaimed,—"By the way, God save the State!"

SECOND EDITION

WAR NEWS BY CABLE.

ANOTHER PRUSSIAN VICTORY.

Capture of New Breisach

Garibaldi Reported Defeated.

The Pope's Little Bill.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

The Philadelphia Spoils.

Recast of the Revenue Districts.

Cameron's Arrangement Upset.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

Surrender of New Breisach.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—Late last evening a report was received here that the garrison at New Breisach had hoisted the white flag. This rumor is confirmed to-day by an official despatch announcing the capitulation of the fortress yesterday afternoon. Five thousand prisoners, including one hundred officers, fell into the hands of the Germans; no guns were captured.

[New Breisach is a frontier town of France, department of the Haut-Rhin, near the left bank of the Rhine, eight miles S. E. of Colmar. It has a population, independent of the garrison, of about 2000 persons. It is regularly built, and was strongly fortified by Vauban.]

Rumors of Garibaldi's Surrender.

A roundabout rumor from Berne and Berlin states that Garibaldi has surrendered to the Germans. No particulars received. The report is generally discredited.

The Empress Eugenie.

The report lately published in the *Daily News* of this city relative to the attitude of the Empress Eugenie is pronounced false at Berlin. No envoy has been sent to her by the Prussian Government, nor have any such claims as those mentioned been put forward at all.

Austria's Mediation.

The correspondent of the *Times*, writing from Berlin yesterday, says a sharp reply has been returned to Austria in response to her note offering mediation, on the ground that Austria having armed at the beginning of the war is disqualified now to act as a neutral. It is generally thought that Prussia will prefer the annexation of two provinces, Alsace and Lorraine, to any guarantee that neutral powers may see fit to make. Prussia's relations with Austria and Russia are not such as to render any guarantee of theirs acceptable. There is

Great Distress

among the poorer classes of the French, owing to the Government having seized all the money in the savings banks, together with the property of corporations and communes which by the French law were placed in the custody of the State.

Breisach Being Dismantled.

ALT BREISACH, Nov. 9.—The dismantling of the fortifications has already been commenced, now that the French works on the opposite side of the river are all in German hands. A heavy battery at the north of the town has been entirely removed, and the guns in Schlassberg taken to the lower town. The Baden artillery has been thanked by the Prussian Government for its gallantry.

The Grand Duke of Baden

is at the headquarters of King William at Versailles.

Bazaine Denounced.

LILLE, Nov. 10.—The City Council to-day unanimously passed a resolution "that Bazaine, in telling the army which he traitorously surrendered to the enemy that the city of Lille and all Northern France craved peace at any cost, lied signally, and this body indignantly spurns the lie."

The Pope's Little Bill.

FLORENCE, Nov. 11.—The Pope has fixed his compensation for the improvements made by him in Rome at five millions.

The Situation in Paris—A Universal Cry for Peace

LONDON, Nov. 10—[Special to New York *Tribune.*]—Letters from the *Tribune* correspondent at Paris, from the 5th to the 7th instant, have been received. Under date of the 5th he says:—

"To-day we are under the impression that the armistice will be signed to morrow, and no one affects even to doubt that an armistice will eventually result in peace. The *bourgeoisie* are heartily tired of playing soldier, and the game has lost its novelty; besides the nights are too cold to make a pic-nic to the fortifications any longer agreeable.

"The cry for peace is universal. The soldiers, although Trochu is popular among them, have neither faith nor confidence in his generalship. The Gardes Mobiles and peasants, recently from their villages, express openly the wish to go home, and tell the Parisians that they have no intention to remain long out in the cold on salt beef, while the heroic citizens are sleeping quietly in their houses or in barracks. The workingmen are spoiling for a fight either with the Prussians or some other foe. They are, however, so thoroughly enjoying themselves, doing nothing and getting paid for it, that they are in too good a humor to be mischievous.

"The new Prefect of Police has arrested Pyat and other leaders in the riotous demonstrations last Monday, but Flourens and Blanqui are hiding away.

"The Mayors of the different *arrondissements* are to be elected to-day, but no one appears to trouble himself about the elections. The vote of Thursday has somewhat astonished the *bourgeoisie*, in the fact that one-seventh of the population should have registered their deliberate opinion that they prefer no Government to that under which they are now living. It is by no means a reassuring fact, more particularly when this one-seventh consists of men of action, armed with muskets, and provided with ammunition. While the troops of the line and the Gardes Mobiles remain true, General Trochu will be able, if he acts with firmness, to put down all tendencies to disorder, but were there to be a fight between the friends of the government and the Gardes Mobiles, it is not certain which would have the upper hand. As it is, the Hotel de Ville and the Palace of the Louvre are guarded by a Breton battalion of the Garde Mobile. General Vinoy has announced that if there is any disturbance he will at once march to the aid of the government at the head of his division.

"EVENING.—There is no news yet about the armistice. I hear that it is doubtful whether it will be signed, but no doubt it pleases the Parisians. Their newspapers tell them that the neutral powers are forcing Prussia to be reasonable, and that Bismarck is struck with awe at the sight of our 'heroic attitude.' One thing, however, is certain, that the capture of Bazaine's army, the disaster at Bourges, the row at the Hotel de Ville, the Prussian cannon on the heights of Meudon, and the inopportune arrival of Thiers, have made this population as peaceful to-day as they were warlike a few weeks ago.

"The army has been reorganized by that arch organizer, General Trochu. According to this new plan the whole army force is divided into three armies. The first comprising the National Guard; the second, under General Ducrot, is what may be termed the active army, and consists of three corps, commanded respectively by Generals Vinoy, D'Exea, and Renault; the third comprises all the troops in the forts and in cottages adjacent. The second army will have four cannon to each 1000 men, and will be used to effect a sortie if possible. Trochu's new organization is severely criticised by military men. He elaborated it, with a personal friend, so secretly that the Minister of War knew nothing about it until it appeared in the *Journal Officiel*.

"Both among soldiers and officers General Vinoy is far more popular than any other general. Until now he had co-ordinate command with Ducrot; that he should be called upon to serve under him is regarded as an injustice—more particularly because Ducrot is an intimate personal friend of Trochu, both of whom believe in themselves and believe in each other; but no one else believes in them. Now, however, Trochu will have an opportunity to carry out his famous plan, by which he asserts that he will raise the blockade in fourteen days. He has given the fullest details of this plan in his will. They ridicule formalities in France; and since this eminent general, as an evidence that he had a plan, appealed to the will which he had deposited with his lawyer, he has lost all influence.

"Sunday, 6th inst.—The armistice is declined. The Government deliberated exactly five minutes. The *Journal Officiel* says that Prussia expressly refused to entertain the question of revictualling, and would only admit under certain reserves the vote of Alsace and Lorraine. No further details were given. Public opinion was disposed to accept the cessation of the siege on almost any terms. Trochu and his colleagues had not the courage to attach their names to a document which would often afterwards have been cast in their teeth. A friend of mine, a military man, saw Trochu late last night, and strongly urged him to accept the armistice, but in vain.

"'What do you expect will occur? You must know that the position is hopeless,' said my friend.

"'I will not sign a capitulation' was all he could get from Trochu. This worthy man is obstinate as only a weak man can be. His colleagues are self-seeking as only French politicians can be."

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, Nov. 11—11'30 A. M.—Consols 93¾ for both money and account. American securities quiet; U. S. 5-20s of 1862, 89¾; of 1865, old, 89⅝; of 1867, 90⅜; 10-40s, 87½. Stocks quiet; Erie Railroad, 19; Illinois Central, 112¾; Great Western, 29.

FRANKFORT, Nov. 11.—United States bonds, 95⅛.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 11—11'30 A. M.—Cotton quiet; middling uplands, 9d.; middling Orleans, 9d.@9⅛d. The sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales. The sales of the week have been 67,000 bales, including 5000 bales for export and 14,000 for speculation. The stock of cotton in port is 438,000 bales, including 52,0 0 bales of American. Receipts of the week 45,000 bales, including 15,000 bales of American.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Nov. 11—1'30 P. M.—Consols, 93⅛@93⅜ for both money and account. American securities quiet. Stocks dull.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 11—1'30 P. M.—California wheat, 10s. 11d.; new Western spring, 9s. 7d.@9s. 10d. Receipts of wheat for three days, 5000 quarters, of which 1000 are American. Peas, 37s. 6d. Pork, 105s. Tallow, 42s 9d.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Philadelphia Revenue Slate—Cameron's Arrangements Annulled.

Special Despatch to the Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—The announcement in these columns last Monday of the little arrangement for consolidating the four Congressional districts of Philadelphia into two internal revenue districts, and dispensing the patronage thereof, created quite a flutter in political circles here, and quickly brought to the capital Judge Kelley and other of your Congressmen whom Cameron had entirely ignored in fixing up the slate. The disposition of the assessorship and collectorship of the first consolidated district especially was obnoxious, and an earnest protest was lodged with the President against it. Stokley, who was put down for Assessor of the new First District, is a strong O'Neill man, and it was represented to the President that his continuance in office after O'Neill's defeat would cause a great deal of dissatisfaction. The President earnestly desires to please the Philadelphia Congressmen elect in disposing of the offices in their districts, and the whole arrangement made by Simon Cameron has therefore been overturned. The new slate will be fixed up, after a full consultation between Judge Kelley and Messrs. Myers and Creely, the latter being accepted by the President as the true representative of the Republican element in the Second Congressional district. The persons who will be appointed have not been fixed upon as yet, but your readers can rest assured that neither Pollock nor Stokley will be retained in office, the latter being especially obnoxious to Mr. Creely and his friends, by the persistent efforts made by him to secure the renomination and election of O'Neill.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

The Railroad Banditti.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 10.—Two of the Toano Railroad robbers have been captured, and there are prospects of the arrest of the remainder of the banditti. About $20,000 of the money, taken at the first robbery, have been recovered.

Wreck of a Schooner.

The schooner Alice was totally wrecked on Behring's Island, October 9. The crew were saved.

FROM NEW YORK.

ALBANY, Nov. 11.—The *Argus* claim the election of 66 Democrats to 62 Republicans in the State Assembly.

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Nov. 11.—Stocks active. Money 4@5 per cent. Gold, 111. 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 108¾; do. 1864, do., 107⅜; do. 1865, do. 107¾; do. 1865, new, 109⅛; do. 1867, 109¾; do. 1868, 110; 10-40s, 106¾; Virginia 6s, 63½; Missouri 6s, 91⅞; Canton Co., 69; Cumberland preferred, 30; N. Y. Central and Hudson River, 92⅝; Erie, 22⅞; Reading, 102; Adams Express, 67¼; Michigan Central, 130¾; Michigan Southern, 94¼; Illinois Central, 137; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 107¾; Chicago and Rock Island, 113⅝; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 94; Western Union Telegraph, 41¾.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 11.—Cotton very quiet at 15⅛@15¼c. Flour dull and weak. Wheat dull; Maryland amber, $1·65@1·70, good to prime, $1·20@1·60; common to fair, $1·10@1·25; Ohio and Indiana, $1·25@1·28. Corn higher; old white, 78@80c.; new, 72@78c.; old yellow, 85@87c.; new, 80@83c.; Calcutta quiet at 65@75c. Oats better at 48@50c. Whisky quiet at 87@88c.; some retail sales 1c. higher. Mess Pork quiet at $26. Bacon firm and scarce; rib sides, 18½c.; clear sides, 19c.; shoulders, 15@15½c.; hams, 24c. Lard quiet at 15½c.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Mary Mehrman Murder—Trial of John Hanlon—Eleventh Day.

Court of Oyer and Terminer—Judges Ludlow and Peirce.

This case was resumed this morning. Last evening the defense was closed, and to-day the prosecution submitted the following evidence in rebuttal:—

Dr. Shapleigh sworn—"Taylor's Forensic Medicine" is a standard work, and so is "Taylor's Medical Jurisprudence."

Cross-examined—Caspar, Beck, Wharton and Still, Guy, and a good many other French and German works are also standard.

John Joyce sworn—I am a carpenter; that was my business last December and January; I was in business with Mr. Darrah; I know the house formerly occupied by Hanlon; Mr. Darrah and I made alterations in that building at that time; we went there to make an estimate for altering the house by turning it into a store and putting up back buildings; I have seen that cellar-window.

Q. At this time was there any wooden sill to the back cellar window?

Objected to because the time was later than that at which the defense alleged there was a wooden sill to which the window hood was nailed fast.

Question withdrawn for the present.

Q. Can you say from the inspection made of that cellar window at that time whether there had been any wood sill recently removed?

Objected to on the same ground.

Objection sustained.

James M. Fletcher recalled—I have here the Coroner's notes of the testimony of Emma Springer; I took this clothing from the body of the child

Detective Taggart recalled to prove that in December, 1869, instead of a wooden sill to this cellar window there was the face of a brick wall with the bricks much broken, indicating that they had been there for a long time.

Objected to as too remote, and objection sustained.

Q. Did you examine the bricks in the rear of that cellar in December, 1869?

Objected to.

Mr Hagert—I propose to show by this witness that he examined the bricks in the cellar. The witnesses for the defense have said that the bricks were put into cellar as late as July, 1869. Now I propose to show that Mr. Taggart found many of the bricks wearing the appearance of having been there a great while, and that underneath the pile of bricks was found the skin of a dead dog, with the entrails and all its insides gone, showing it had been there a very long time.

Objection sustained.

Alderman Heins recalled to prove that Emma Springer, the witness for the defense, who testified to having seen a man carrying a child on this Sunday night, did not call upon Alderman Heins to tell him of this until after the hearing at the Coroner's inquest.

Objected to as not being rebuttal.

Judge Ludlow said that he was of opinion that this was competent evidence, but Judge Peirce thought otherwise, and from the division of the Court, the prisoner should derive the benefit accorded him, and the objection was sustained.

Mr. Brewster having, in arguing the objection, made some unpleasant comments upon the character of Alderman Heins, as he stood in relation to this case, Judge Ludlow took occasion to say that the witness was under the protection of the Court, and all such comments by counsel must be reserved for their address to the jury.

Here the evidence was concluded.

Mr. Hagert then began summing up for the Commonwealth, speaking substantially as follows:—

This crime must have been committed in the prisoner's neighborhood. She is seen by Caroline Dinglacker at the alley back of Hanlon's house; the coach they were driving was taken a few doors where it belonged, and the little girl returned by that spot immediately, there not being an interval of more than two minutes, and then Mary Mohrman was gone; no one saw her go north, no one saw her go south, the ground did not open and swallow her, but she went into John Hanlon's alley.

On Sunday evening Sept. 6, 1867, Mrs. Mohrman, a widow lady with five or six children, lived in Orkney street, near Diamond. Mary was her youngest child. That evening she went to church, leaving her little one playing with the children of the neighborhood; and when she returned her child was gone; distressed, weeping, and almost distracted, she flew about that locality looking and searching, and at 1 o'clock exhausted, she went to her house there to await daylight; and while she so sat watching and waiting with a bleeding heart, her inanimate darling was lying within sound of her voice, and it seemed that she must have felt conscious of it, and that the child should have said "Mother;" but alas! alas! the little lips were cold and closed in death and the shadow of an opening grave was on its face. After thirty-three hours of inconceivable agony to the mother, Tuesday morning came, and the violated, abused, and mutilated form of the little innocent is placed in the humble house of that broken-hearted mother and prepared for burial. Who did this foul deed? who has to answer to a violated law and a violated humanity?

In the first place this crime was committed by a man who was no stranger to the child. She went away with him willingly and with trust, as if he was a man she was accustomed to seeing about there, a neighbor, and one whom she had no reason to fear.

In the next place, whoever committed this crime had a sure place of concealment. Had not Hanlon such a place? Was not his cellar the place? Were not the bricks convenient to cover the body?

Again, this crime must have been committed by a man of considerable physical strength; for the child was a stout, healthy child, and well developed, weighing about forty-five pounds; no boy or mere stripling could have carried that body about as it was carried; but it required a man with a man's strength.

The crime was committed in some place free from intrusion, and where the only intruders, if any, could be the members of his own family, who were least likely to be his enemies, and whose suspicions could be most easily diverted. What place more suited to this purpose than John Hanlon's watercloset? Here the only persons who would intrude upon him were his relatives, and how easily he could have said to them that the child had strayed in there!

The crime was committed where the body was concealed, for if there were not some place of concealment very near, what man would have dared to carry the dead body of a child about the streets of this city on a mild evening, at 9 o'clock, when persons are all at their front doors and windows? No, the child was killed and concealed for some time just at the same place.

Lastly. The crime was committed near the place where it was concealed and discovered. For in such a race as the murderer must have run in darting and sneaking between two and three in the morning, carrying the body of his victim, he would certainly choose the nearest inviting place to get rid of it. All these point conclusively to the prisoner.

After passing with some minuteness over the evidence in regard to the disappearance of the body, the stealthy night of the man at 2 or 3 o'clock in the morning of Tuesday, the finding of the body and conduct of Hanlon, Mr. Hagert said, "Now, what becomes of Hanlon? Does he fly? No. Why? Because he knows that such a course would fasten the guilt of this thing upon him. He knew that he was early suspected by the officers, and he knew that he had to act carefully. He saw that men with whiskers were being arrested, because the little girl had given that clue, and his face was smooth.

Finally he saw that all this care had been exhausted and the search was abandoned. Now what does he do? Failing to heed the lesson this case should have taught him, he is in November, 1869, taken before Alderman Flood. He does not say his name is John Hanlon, for that would awaken unpleasant ideas of Mary Mohrman; but he says his name is Charles H. Harris, and as Charles H. Harris we find him a convict in Moyamensing Prison, and here he gains his acquaintance with the witness Michael Dunn.

Here Mr. Hagert argued the confession as detailed by Dunn, maintaining that its intrinsic merit was its accurateness and its reliability.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
Friday, Nov. 11, 1870.

The money market is still characterized by moderate ease and a fair degree of activity. The latter feature, however, is of a decidedly speculative character, thus adding to the activity in call loans and steadying the rates. The active business season of the fall is now well nigh over, and the falling off in the supply of mercantile paper has stimulated the demand for it both at the banks and outside, but we fail to see any change in the rates so long current, or any downward tendency. We still quote on call at 5½@6½ per cent., and at 7@9 per cent. on reliable paper.

Gold is more active and decidedly stronger. Sales range from 110¾@111.

Government bonds are quiet, but prices show an advance of about ¼.

Stocks are less active, but prices were upheld generally. New City 6s sold at 102⅜, and Lehigh gold loan at 89½.

Small lots of Reading Railroad sold at 51⅝. Camden and Amboy brought 115; Minehill 15½, and Oil Creek and Allegheny 46⅛@46⅜, the latter b. o.

In Canal shares there was an active movement in Lehigh, which sold at 32½.

In miscellaneous shares the only sale was in Mechanics' Bank at 31¾.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street,

FIRST BOARD.

$500 City 6s, N...s.102¾
$3000 C & A m 6s,'89 ...lots.... 94¼
$1000 N Pa 10s.....111
$1000 Leh gold L...c. 89¾
$1500 Read deb bds. 82½
$1000 W Chester R 7s 97
9 sh Mech Bank.. 31¾
46 sh C & A R...s.115
21 do.....s.115
200 sh O C & A R.s 100 do.....b30. 32⅜
100 do.....b30. 46⅜
160 do.....b30. 46⅜

26 sh Read. ...s5wn. ...s.trf.. 51¼
30 do.s5wn.tf. 51¼
10 do s5wn.trf 51¼
100 do.....c. 51¼
500 do ..b30.51 3-16
200 sh Leh N..b30.1s 32¼
100 do.....c. 32¾
100 do 60d.saf30 32½
100 do..... 2d. 32¼
100 do.....b60. 32¾
100 do..s60wn. 32¾
45 sh Minehill R.. 51½

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 113¾@113⅝; do. 1862, 108¼@108⅜; do. 1864, 107¼@107½; do. 1865, 107⅜@107½; do. 1865, new, 109⅝@109¾; do. 1867, do. 109¾@109⅞; do. 1868, do. 109⅞@110½; 10-40s, 106¾@106¾. U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 111½@111¾; Gold, 110⅞@111¼; Silver, 105@107; Union Pacific Railroad 1st Mort. Bonds, 82@835; Central Pacific Railroad, 905@915; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, 730@745.

MESSRS. WILLIAM PAINTER & CO., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 113⅝@113¾; 5-20s of 1862, 108¼@108⅜; do. 1864, 107¼@107½; do. 1865, 107⅜@107½; do., July, 1865, 109⅛@109⅜; do., July, 1867, 109⅜@109⅝; do. July, 1868, 110@110⅛; 5s 10-40, 106⅜@106⅝; U. S. Pacific RR. Cy. 6s, 111⅛@111⅜. Gold, 110¾@111.

NARR & LADNER, Brokers, report this morning Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.....110⅞
10·11 " 111
10·12 " 111⅛
10·17 " 111
10·24 " 110⅞
10·59 A. M.....111
11·27 " 110⅞
11·47 " 111
12·47 P. M.....110⅝
12·59 " 111

Philadelphia Trade Report.

FRIDAY, Nov. 11.—Seeds—Cloverseed is coming forward freely, and sells at $6.25@6·40. Timothy is nominal. Flaxseed sells to the crushers at $2·10@2·12.

Bark—In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Quercitron at $36 ₮ ton.

The Flour market is moderately active at former quotations. The demand is entirely from the local trade, whose purchases foot up 1400 barrels, including superfine at $4·50; City Mills do. at $5·12½; extras at $5@5·50; City Mills extra family at $6·50; Iowa and Wisconsin do. do. at $5·50@6; Minnesota do. do. at $6@6·37½; Pennsylvania do. do. at $6@6·50; Indiana do. do. at $6·50; Ohio do. do. at $6·18 for low grade, up to $ 7·25 for fancy; and St. Louis do. do. fancy at $8. Rye Flour may be quoted at $5@5·25. In Corn Meal nothing doing.

The Wheat market is quiet, and prices favor buyers. Sales of 2000 bushels Indiana red at $1·37½@1·40; and 400 bushels poor Ohio white at $1·40. Rye is 1 cent lower, and 400 bushels Western sold at 92c. Corn is quiet but steady. Sales of yellow at 90@91c., and Western mixed at 84@87c. Oats were less active. Sales of 25 000 bushels at 54@55c. for white Western, and 51½c. for dark.

Whisky is dull, and cannot be quoted over 89c. for Western iron-bound.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

(*By Telegraph.*)

NEW YORK, Nov. 11.—**Arrived, steamship** Corinthian, from Liverpool.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Nov. 11.—Arrived, barks Douglass, Castle, Greenock, and Dakotah, from Liverpool; brig Jose, from Havana; and schr Sparkling Sea, from New York.

Cleared, steamships General Barnes, for New York, and Oriental, for Boston; bark Loga, for Liverpool.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....NOVEMBER 11

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....39 | 11 A. M.....49 | 2 P. M.....54

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamer E. C. Biddle, McCue, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Schr T. Sinnickson, Dickerson, Providence, Sinnickson & Co
Schr W. H. Dennis, Lake, Providence, do.
Schr Maria Louisa, Snow, Danversport, do.
Schr L. C. Hickman, Robinson, Boston, do.
Schr J. Kenyon, Buckingham, Pawtucket, do.
Tug Thomas Jefferson, Allen, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug G. B. Hutchins, Davis, Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Rattlesnake, Winnett, from Providence, in ballast to J. S. Hilles.
Steamer W. Whilldin, Riggans, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. and passengers to A. Groves, Jr.
Steamer E. C. Biddle, McCue, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer Ann Eliza, Richards, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Schr E. English, Crowell, from Boston, with mdse.
Schr A. E. Reynolds, Sipple, do.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK IN NATIONAL POLITICS.

From the World.

We cannot dissemble our solicitude lest the Democracy of other States should be too slow in learning, what they *must* ultimately learn, that the party cannot regain its ascendancy in national affairs by attempting to extract nutriment from the husks and chaff of defunct controversies of a past era. It is a mark of dotage and senility to

"chew on wisdom past,
And totter on in blunders to the last."

Our predecessors were wise because they were so little fettered by old and venerable traditions. The two greatest party leaders we have ever had were Jefferson and Jackson; men unlike in every other feature of their characters, but resembling each other in this, that no two men were ever more completely emancipated from blind deference to transmitted opinions. It was this which so pre-eminently fitted them for political leaders in a young, progressive country, which is constantly outgrowing the garments of childhood. Jefferson was a man of refined tastes and extensive culture, loving science and literature, addicted to philosophical inquiries, courting and courted by men of genius; and yet no man of studious habits was ever so little of a pedant. Being himself great and original, what he sought in the old fountains was not so much their particular ideas as a familiarity with the processes by which master-spirits generate ideas suited to the wants of their epoch. It was the cardinal principle of his political philosophy that every generation of men is adequate to its own occasions; that the dead possess no just empire over the living; that it is a sound deduction from the principle of human equality that present actors in human affairs are as capable of judging what suits them as their predecessors were of *their* wants and necessities. It was a favorite idea of his that every political constitution ought to be revised and remodelled once in eighteen years—that being the period he assigned to the active life of each generation. His robust and fruitful mind scorned the servile idea that the men living on the earth were not as competent to find the ideas they needed as their dead progenitors. He held that reason could stand alone without authority to prop it. He was accordingly a bold innovator. What he was most anxious to transmit to posterity was not his own ideas of government, but the independent spirit which judges of occasions as they arise, and trusts to its own sagacity to cope with them.

General Jackson, an unlettered man, and a warm admirer of Jefferson, imbibed this spirit of robust independence. A born leader of men, it was not in his nature to bow to mere precedent. He found a great weight of authority in favor of the United States Bank; but he boldly vetoed it, and denied its constitutionality. He overturned the practice of his predecessors respecting removals from office. He defied a decision of the Supreme Court respecting the Georgia Indians. The peculiarity of his mind was to act on his perception of what was suited to the circumstances, believing that himself and a supporting nation were more competent judges of present exigencies that wise men of the past who did not foresee them. "I, too, am a painter," said a celebrated artist conscious of his genius; and the progress of government, like that of art, depends upon men who emulate the originality, instead of slavishly copying the ideas, of their dead masters.

The chief obstacle to the success of the Democratic party at present is the adherence of a large section of the Democracy of the agricultural States to an order of ideas inherited from the administration of President Buchanan. President Buchanan lived before the deluge. Even in his own time he did not represent the popular sentiment of the country. Senator Douglas, who had greater mental independence and quicker sympathy with popular instincts, was the real leader of the progressive Democracy. Had he lived he would have saved the party from some grave mistakes, and the country from heavy calamities. His mantle fell upon the Democratic leaders of New York, but their ideas have not had the ascendancy which he would have given them had he retained his position in the Senate, and thus kept the ear of the whole party. In New York, where his ideas have prevailed, the party has been successful; while in the States where the Democracy have stagnated we have encountered a series of defeats.

The Democratic party has lost three Presidential elections by gross mismanagement and glaring mistakes. In every one of these the judgment of the New York Democracy has been overruled,—at Charleston, in 1860, by the fatal rejection of Douglas as a candidate; at Chicago, in 1864, by a damaging platform which the candidate was constrained to repudiate in his letter of acceptance; and at New York, in 1868, by forcing the nomination upon a reluctant statesman against his own deliberate judgment, and running him on a financial policy against which he had recently delivered powerful arguments. Governor Seymour himself, as is well known thought the interests of the party required the nomination of Chief-Justice Chase. In this he rather outstripped the tendencies of New York sentiment, the prevailing wish of the New York Democracy being the selection of candidates who would strengthen the party in the October elections in Pennsylvania and Indiana; no good judge of politics having any hope that we could elect the President if we lost those States in October. It was an Ohio movement, not a New York movement, that thrust the nomination on Governor Seymour, and put the party in the incongruous attitude of running an anti-greenback candidate on a greenback platform, and associating an open advocate of Judge Chase on the same ticket with the author of a then recent letter in conflict with all Judge Chase's ideas. New York would have been proud of the honor of supplying the candidate, if the platform and associate had not repudiated his known ideas and handicapped him for the race. The Democracy of New York were not responsible for these mistakes.

We respectfully ask the Democracy of the country to bear witness of the fact that in New York we have the secret of carrying elections, while in other States, where different ideas prevail, the party on every trial finds itself in a minority. We commend the contrast to general attention as an instructive fact. While the Democracy of other States are rejoicing with us over the splendid triumph of Tuesday, we wish they would ask themselves whether a similar policy would not be for their advantage. Our policy is vindicated by its results. It bears the seal of success. It cannot be that the Democracy of other States prefer Black Republican domination at Washington to the New York type of liberal, progressive Democracy. We are profoundly convinced that the actual choice, in the next Presidential election, lies between the two. In politics, as in war, it is wise to flank a position that cannot be carried in front. We have had too many battles after the pattern of Burnside's attacks on Fredericksburg. The Democracy of New York, having repeatedly shown that they know hop to manage a party and win victories at home, where their views are not overruled and have free play, feel entitled to the confidence, and ask for the indulgent judgment, of their patriotic Democratic brethren in other States. If the New York Democracy had not been overruled we should certainly have carried the Presidential election in 1860, and probably in 1864 and 1868. If the party elsewhere will adopt our tactics, and weigh our advice, we have no doubt that, with exertion enough, we can succeed in 1872. These words of soberness are inspired by no other motive than unwillingness to see another great opportunity flung away. Even in the flush of victory we are saddened by the thought that New York is still a Democratic Goshen in an outlying Egypt of Black Republican ascendancy.

THE LABOR QUESTION.

From Every Saturday.

The vast subject of the true and healthy relations of labor to capital is now debated in Europe and the United States with knowledge, intelligence, and zeal, but also with a ferocity on both sides which occasionally seems to threaten a social war. In the last analysis every cool thinker sees that the matter is regulated by laws as inexorable as the law of gravitation—by laws which human beings cannot constrain, but which austerely constrain *them*—by laws which, existing as they do in the very nature of things, are beyond the control either of philanthropy or greed. But passion and self-interest intrude so inevitably into the discussion, that it is difficult to make the "still low voice" of simple sense and reason audible amidst the fierce cries and vehement arguments of either party. It is a contest for power as well as for justice, and the demagogues of capital and the demagogues of labor have more than their rightful share of influence in the great debate, in which thinkers and philanthropists, as well as demagogues, are earnestly engaged.

In the United States we have a palpable advantage over Europe, in being able to discuss the whole question fairly. There is here no "pressure of population on subsistence" to embitter and envenom the discussion. We have more than three millions of square miles of territory, with only forty millions of population. The land can easily support ten times that population, without calling for any extra effort on the part of the people to subsist. To all European thinkers that fact alone adjourns the real problem to be solved, in this country, a couple of centuries. But we have also had, within the lifetime of our present population, a system of labor in which the capitalist owned the laborer. That fact enables us to go to the root of the whole controversy—for it represents a condition of things from which civilized Europe has been free for many hundreds of years.

The peculiarity of American slavery, as far as it affected the remuneration of labor, was this, that the increased value of the slave's work, springing from the increased demand for the products of his work, made no addition to his necessities, much less to his comforts. He was a wealth-producing animal, to be fed, clothed, and lodged with the least possible expense consistent with the preservation of animal existence. The cost of his support was, we believe, about seventy dollars a year. The vast impulse given to the cotton trade quadrupled the value of his work, but its only effect on him was to raise his price in the slave-market. He was not better fed, clothed, or lodged than before; but instead of being "a two hundred-and-fifty-dollar nigger" he became "a thousand-dollar nigger." Had he been a free laborer he would, by the natural operation of the law of supply and demand, have received himself the additional value of his work expressed in the rise of his market price as a chattel. In other words, his wages would have been the wages given to other unskilled laborers. He would have expended three hundred dollars a year on his own subsistence instead of having seventy dollars a year expended on his subsistence by his master. The difference found its way into the master's pocket—that is, capital absorbed over three quarters of the laborer's earnings, after the legitimate remuneration of capital had been fully paid.

This condition of things represented the dominion of violence over everything worthy to be called law. It was simply a state of war, in which the laborer was held to his work under the iron hand of force. The two fundamental rights of the laborer were violated—first, his liberty, and second, his right to participate with capital in the profits of their joint production.

Now, of those two, we consider the first as the most important. The laborer should be free. The mistake of the "organizers" of labor is in insisting that he should be free only to join an association theoretically devoted to an assertion of the rights of labor. For the slave master is substituted the trades union. If you don't join the union you lose caste—and the system of India, repudiated by modern civilization, is practically adopted in the United States. The laborer who sells his labor in open market for the most he can get, obedient to economic laws, but disobedient to the purely despotic commands of the labor association, is a Pariah. In this free Commonwealth of Massachusetts there are men who can only exercise the mechanic art in which they have been bred, by exercising also some of the exceptional virtues of martyrs. Without denying the good which the various unions have done in watching the mutations of the labor market, in order that instant as well as remote justice shall be done to the laborer, we think that their coercive policy is a revival of the most detestable element in the system of slavery. Let every laborer join them, if he chooses; but don't ostracize the laborer who don't choose to join them! Everybody knows that the freedom of the laborer is practically annulled through the despotism exercised over him by the demagogues who profess to be the guardians of his interests.

The interference of the Labor Associations with the law of supply and demand, in its operation on the liberty of the laborer, is bad enough; but it extends also to a wild attempt to keep up wages by limiting production. The theory of these apponents of natural law is, that if obstacles be placed in the way of learning trades, the price of the articles made can be kept high, and the wages of their producers can also be kept at what is called a "living point." This simply means that unskilled laborers should be made to bear the burden which the skilled laborers shift from their own shoulders, and that to do this the workmen without skill should be deprived of the right to improve their condition by putting more mind in their work. The "Trades" are really an aristocracy, trying to keep the "Serfs" under. For it is plain to the meanest capacity that the mechanic, being a consumer as well as a producer, can have no chance of making a mere rise in his wages operative for his well-being, unless he makes the agricultural laborer work at low wages. His real fight is, not with the capitalist, but with his brother laborers. If the wages of the farm hand, the mechanic, and the operative of the manufactory were equally raised, nobody would be benefited. As a consumer, the skilled mechanic would have to pay increased prices for all he consumed, and his increased wages would therefore not add a cent to the purchasing power of his labor. He, as a laborer, can only benefit himself at the expense of some other laborer. Therefore he bases his "rights" on essential *in*justice.

THE FUTURE UNVAILED.

From the N. Y. Times.

We are approaching the end of a year of marvels, and people are already beginning to wonder what great issues lie hidden behind the vail of the next. Some are more anxious on this score than others. For example, the people and Government of France doubtless feel disposed to dip into the future to a considerable extent, were it only to see whether there remains for them a deeper depth of distress than they have yet touched. Sundry members of the fraternity of Wall street would also, we may safely assume, be prepared to give a handsome consideration to the ingenious individual who could afford them an inkling of the coming events whose shadows are not long enough to be quite perceptible as yet. So, too, the greater portion of the taxpayers of New York feel a natural curiosity to forecast the amount of money that will, between this and next election, be pocketed by the unsated black-mailing association commonly known as Tammany. Full of a kindred desire to keep behind the curtain of fate, we have carefully perused the predictions of "Zadkiel Tao Sze, etc.," for the year of grace 1871. This prophet of cosmopolitan renown assures his readers, for the forty-first time, that the heavenly bodies are the instruments of Divine Providence. He admits that their influence is not all-powerful over those who have faith, but he is equally confident that those "who will not bow the knee to any but the evil Baal of their own imaginations are truly left to the cruel mercies of the evil angels that rule over and produce the evil influences of Mars, Saturn, and other malefic stars." Judging that our city magnates might be properly assigned to the latter category, we turned with the most sanguine expectations to the pages of the seer. Like all oracles, however, Zadkiel gives forth a very uncertain sound.

Passing over such very obvious predictions as that there will be trouble in Mexico, and riots in France, that the Grand Turk will have trouble through women, and that the throne of the King of Greece will probably be shaken, we find the intimations touching the affairs of this city during the next year to be exceedingly vague and tantalizing. It may be interesting to those not versed in astrology to know that in common with our Old World sponsors of Amsterdam and York we are ruled by the zodiacal sign of Cancer. We should have supposed Scorpio as a symbol of the reign of Tammany, or Aries, as a type of our readiness to be fleeced, would have been more appropriate. The crab, however, forms a not unapt emblem of our present facility of advancing backward, if it has not, indeed, had something to do in imposing that peculiarity upon us. We derive much comfort from the assurance that the presence of Jupiter in Gemini brings "peace and gain" to this continent, as also that the progress of the "benefic" star through Aries leaves us still placid and prosperous. As a reminder to the Fire Department, we may state that as Jupiter becomes stationary in Gemini on the 2d May, fires of some extent and "other violence" may be expected in this as well as in other cities, under the influence of that planet. The connection is not quite apparent, but we refrain from questioning the dicta of a prophet of forty-one years standing. By and by, however, there comes a staggering assertion from which, though reluctantly, we must enter a partial dissent. "In September," says the hoary sage, "we find Jupiter in Cancer, wherein he benefits Holland, Scotland, Algiers, Tunis, Constantinople, Cadiz, New York, and Manchester. In all these places trade flourishes, and good, wholesome, and humane laws are now carried out." The commercial prognostication we gladly let pass with an expression of satisfaction that good fortune should be so equally distributed among Mohammedans and Christians. But, honest Zadkiel, is there not some mistake about the laws with so many brave adjectives that are to be enforced in New York? We cast no reflection on the justice-loving instincts of Calvinistic Holland and Scotland, we are quite prepared to believe that the Mussulmen of Algiers, Tunis, and Constantinople, albeit much given to thieving, may return to paths of rectitude, but New York—no! no! old man, that part of the prophecy is altogether too "steep" to be credited. Consult the horoscope once more, and see whether Jupiter does not wink in a sinister manner in this conjunction, and should the moon be within range of vision, we think it highly probable that a careful examination might discover a shadowy finger hovering at right angles to the nasal protuberance of that luminary. There is much weighty matter in the utterances of the seer, but after a slip like this, we find our faith in his discernment greatly shaken.

THE MORAL OF IT.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

There are Republicans enough in this State for one successful party, but not enough for two. Such is, in short meter, the explanation of our last defeat.

Two years ago, we all went to the polls and voted, rolling up a larger aggregate of legal votes for Grant and Colfax than any other party ever polled in this or any other State. Then we were overwhelmed by our adversaries' gigantic, systematic frauds, now we are beaten by our own feuds and the apathy thence resulting. We were cheated some, but not nearly enough to determine the result. Nearly one hundred thousand Republicans, seeing that their leaders were more hostile to each other than to the common adversary, stayed at home and let the election go as it might.

This should not and need not have been. There is no question of principle which seriously divides and weakens the Republican party. We are distracted mainly by our devotion to certain men and our antipathy to others. And, so long as this shall be the case, we must be beaten. We are beaten in 1870 as Silas Wright was beaten for Governor in 1846, and as the Democratic party was beaten by its "Hard" and "Soft" factions in 1854-6.

It were idle to trace the genealogy of the feud which has divided us into what are of late designated "Fenton" and "Conkling" men. Suffice it that the distraction exists, and works inevitable disaster. Last year Truman G. Younglove was beaten for Senator in a strongly Republican district by Republican efforts and votes. This year James M. Marvin, who was the master-spirit of the opposition to Younglove, is nominated for Congress in the same district, and is in like manner struck down. We do not justify either bolt; we sympathize with that great body of the Republicans who, whatever their personal preferences, voted last year for Younglove, this year for Marvin; we only insist that the nomination of Marvin this year, while last year's bolt and its consequence were fresh in the public mind, was little less than insanity.

So in the Chautauqua district. A bitter feud there elected a Democratic Senator in 1867. Now, it was insisted that the candidate who then ran lowest among three, though he had the regular Republican nomination, should be run for Congress—he and nobody else. He is run accordingly, and elected at a heavy cost to the Republican State ticket. And so in other cases.

We cannot afford to have two Republican parties in this State. If we attempt it, we shall soon have none. And, in order that we may have one, it is essential that all who habitually vote the Republican ticket shall be regarded and treated as friends by the Federal administration. If a part of them are treated as step-children, we cannot keep the field.

Our last State Convention fairly indicated our fatal distraction. More effort was made in its election and organization to triumph over Senator Fenton than to defeat Governor Hoffman. To be known as a friend of that Senator was to be suspected of hostility to Gen. Grant's administration. We cannot doubt that Federal offices were bestowed or promised to secure an anti-Fenton preponderance in that Convention. And, in selecting candidates for our State ticket, the question of Fenton or anti-Fenton was more regarded by many than the nomination of strong and popular candidates. Since then, every "Fenton man" (so called) who holds a Federal office in our State has felt of his neck each morning to be sure that his head was still attached to his shoulders.

Unless this can be changed the Republicans of New York are henceforth of no more account in the national scale than the Democrats in Massachusetts. Until reunited in the bonds of national adversity we shall be of no use save as make-weights in a National Convention.

What needs to be done is easily told. We must frown upon all who would perpetuate our senseless feuds, and the administration must help us by steadily ignoring all distinctions between "Fenton" men and "Conkling" men. It must cease to make removals or appointments in the interest of either of our Senators, or to regard the friends of one with more favor than those of the other. No competent, worthy Republican must be removed from office because of his affiliation with one or the other of those Senators, nor must any one be appointed to strengthen the hands of either. Our rulers must know only the Republican party, and recognize no division in its ranks except as a deplorable fact, to be obviated as speedily as may be. With proper, timely, resolute action at headquarters, we may soon be reunited, and may thereupon regain all the ground we have lost. If we cannot have this, we may as well go to sleep for the next three or four years.

MEN'S LIVES AT AUCTION.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

Our neighbors in Philadelphia have been busied during the last week in the trial of a man named Hanlon for the murder of a child. With the details of the case we have nothing to do; they are too utterly foul for publication; but the trial itself ought not to be suffered to pass without notice, as it offered a flagrant example of one or two abuses which are becoming but too common in our courts. The most obtrusive was the presence among the spectators of large numbers of women, well-dressed, as we are told, and apparently belonging to the more respectable classes of society. The evidence brought forward was so unusually horrible and disgusting in its details that much of it was suppressed in the reports furnished to the press. But these women listened to the whole with unblushing effrontery, and came day after day in such numbers as to exclude even the lawyers from the court-room, and crowd into the places of witnesses, judge, and jury.

We have seen cases lately almost parallel to this in our own courts, where women exhibited a similar incredible immodesty and prurient curiosity. They belong, of course, to a class who, from either birth or education, are rendered incapable of understanding decency, or the secret of womanly honor; it would be useless, therefore, to attempt to point out their mistake to them. But it is high time that some restriction was placed upon the habits of our courts, if we would preserve to them any semblance of dignity or even decency. Opening the doors to an indiscriminate, irresponsible mob of both sexes during the progress of a trial like that of Hanlon, is as much to be deprecated in its effects as a secret trial would be. In one case there is a chance of injustice to the prisoner; in the other the certainty of debauching the public mind. We are no advocates of star chambers or trials in dark corners. But there is a medium between them and the solicitude with which every foul novelty in crime is now dragged into public, and turned over and dissected before swarming crowds of men and women, whom only an unhealthy, vicious appetite could have brought to such an exhibition, and the people of all others whom it is most likely to incite to imitation. A man must have a good deal of the virus of crime already in him before he can enjoy with gusto such trials as that of Hanlon. How then must it be with women? For the sake of public morals, let justice be provided in future with some decent safeguard of reserve; and let women at least be excluded from places where their mere presence degrades their whole sex in the eyes of men.

The other point which we wish to notice in this trial is a still graver abuse. It appears that when the child Mohrman was murdered, a reward of some $6000 was offered for the murderer. Suspicion being excited against this man Hanlon, when he was an inmate of the State Prison, the detectives, whom the reward had naturally made zealous in the matter, applied to the superintendent of the prison for a man likely to succeed in worming a confession out of him. A prisoner named Dunn was selected, who, by his own statement, is a professional thief, and has been a convict in England, Australia, and Sing Sing. He was placed in the same cell with Hanlon, with the understanding, of course, that a pardon was the price of his extorting the confession, as his testimony could not be received while he was yet infamous by being under sentence of the law. The strength of the whole of the evidence against Hanlon was based on the veracity of this witness. The pardon was placed in his hands before giving it. Now, whether Hanlon was guilty or not, or whether the confession was genuine or only the offspring of Dunn's imagination, quickened by the information of the detectives, is a question open to dispute. We have nothing to do with it. What we do most urgently condemn is the custom, which is growing common, of admitting such testimony as this, or any confession of a prisoner sworn to by interested parties. Witnesses are to be judged by the rules of common sense, and, unfortunately, are not inaccessible to bribes. A man who makes his trade of crime, with a pardon held up before his eyes as the price of another crime, is hardly a competent witness on which to hang the life of another man. That perjury was likely to cost this Dunn no uncomfortable twinges of conscience was proved by his unadvisedly swearing in direct contradiction to the police officers who produced him.

It is bad enough that so-called Justice holds men's lives in her hands, but at least let her public barter of them for blood-money and pardons be stopped, and that at once.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE CHESNUT HILL SAVINGS AND LOAN BANKING COMPANY, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

☞ BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS SPLENdid Hair Dye is the best in the world, the only true and perfect Dye. Harmless—Reliable—Instantaneous—no disappointment—no ridiculous tints—"*Does not contain Lead nor any Vitalic Poison to injure the Hair or System.*" Invigorates the Hair and leaves it soft and beautiful; Black or Brown.

Sold by all Druggists and dealers. Applied at the Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. [4 27 mwf]

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE JEFFERSON BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE UNITED STATES BANKING COMPANY, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one million dollars, with the right to increase the same to five million dollars.

☞ THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA

Manufacture and sell the Improved, Portable Fire Extinguisher. Always Reliable.

D. T. GAGE,
5 30 tf No. 118 MARKET St., General Agent.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE HAMILTON BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

☞ TREGO'S TEABERRY TOOTHWASH.

It is the most pleasant, cheapest and best dentifrice extant. Warranted free from injurious ingredients
It Preserves and Whitens the Teeth!
Invigorates and Soothes the Gums!
Purifies and Perfumes the Breath!
Prevents Accumulation of Tartar!
Cleanses and Purifies Artificial Teeth!
Is a Superior Article for Children!
Sold by all druggists and dentists.
A. M. WILSON, Druggist, Proprietor,
3 2 10m Cor. NINTH AND FILBERT Sts., Philada.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE SCHUYLKILL RIVER BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

☞ JAMES M. SCOVEL, LAWYER, CAMDEN, N. J. 10 27 1m

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE CHESNUT STREET BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

PROPOSALS.

DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS.
OFFICE—No. 104 S. FIFTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA, November 10, 1870.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the Chief Commissioner of Highways until 12 o'clock M., on MONDAY, 14th instant, for the construction of a Sewer on the line of Buttonwood street, from the sewer in Nineteenth street to west line of Eighteenth street

On Green street, from Eighth street to west curb line of Ninth street.

On Ridge avenue, from the sewer in Wylie street to Summit, northwest of Vineyard street.

On North street, from the sewer in Sixteenth street to the east line of Seventeenth street.

On Richmond street, from a point west of Frankford road to Leopard street.

Said sewers to be constructed of brick, circular in form, with a clear inside diameter of three feet, and in accordance with specifications prepared by the Chief Engineer and Surveyor, with such man-holes as may be directed by the Chief Engineer and Surveyor. The understanding to be that the Sewers herein advertised are to be completed on or before the 31st day of December, 1870. And the contractor shall take bills prepared against the property fronting on said Sewers to the amount of one dollar and fifty cents for each lineal foot of front on each side of the street as so much cash paid; the balance, as limited by ordinance, to be paid by the city; and the contractor will be required to keep the street and sewer in good order for three years after the sewer is finished.

When the street is occupied by a City Passenger Railroad track, the sewer shall be constructed alongside of said track in such manner as not to obstruct or interfere with the safe passage of the cars thereon; and no claim for remuneration shall be paid the contractor by the company using said track, as specified in Act of Assembly approved May 8, 1866.

Each proposal will be accompanied by a certificate that a bond has been filed in the Law Department as directed by ordinance of May 25, 1860.

If the lowest bidder shall not execute a contract within five days after the work is awarded, he will be deemed as declining, and will be held liable on his bond for the difference between his bid and the next lowest bidder.

Specifications may be had at the Department of Surveys, which will be strictly adhered to.

The Department of Highways reserves the right to reject all bids not deemed satisfactory.

All bidders may be present at the time and place of opening the said proposals. No allowance will be made for rock excavation, except by special contract.

MAHLON H. DICKINSON,
11 11 3t Chief Commissioner of Highways.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES—U. S. NAVY PAYMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 425 CHESNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 4, 1870.

Sealed Proposals, endorsed "Proposals for Supplies," will be received at this Office, until 12 o'clock M., on SATURDAY, Nov. 12 for furnishing the United States Navy Department with the following articles, to be of the best quality, and subject to inspection by the Inspecting Officer in the Philadelphia Navy Yard, where they must be delivered, when required, free of expense to the Government, for which security must be given:—

FOR BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR.

Shafting, Pulleys, Couplings, Hangers, and Collars, specifications of which will be furnished on application to the Naval Constructor, Navy Yard.

FOR BUREAU OF ORDNANCE.

100 Brass Padlocks.
4 Jack Screws for heavy pivot guns.

For full particulars, time of delivery, etc., apply at ORDNANCE OFFICE, Navy Yard.

Blank forms for proposals will be furnished at this office.

A. W. RUSSELL,
11 4 Paymaster U. S. Navy.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR LIVE OAK.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR,
WASHINGTON, D. C., November 5, 1870.

SEALED PROPOSALS for the delivery of 203,000 cubic feet of Live-oak Timber, of the best quality, in each of the Navy Yards at Charlestown, Mass., and Brooklyn, N. Y., will be received at this Bureau until the sixth (6th) day of December next.

These proposals must be endorsed "Proposals for Live Oak," that they may be distinguished from other business letters.

The offers may be for one or both yards, but must be for the whole quantity in each yard, and, as required by law, must be accompanied by a guarantee.

Sureties in the full estimated amount will be required to sign the contract, and, as additional and collateral security, twenty-five (25) per centum will be withheld on the amount of each delivery until the contract is satisfactorily completed.

In all the deliveries of the timber there must be a due proportion of the most difficult and crooked pieces; otherwise there will be withheld such further amount in addition to the 25 per centum as may be judged expedient to secure the public interest until such difficult portions be delivered. The remaining 75 per centum, or other proportion of each bill, when approved in triplicate by the Commandant of the yard, will be paid by such purchasing paymaster as the contractor may designate within thirty (30) days after its presentation to him.

It will be stipulated in the contract that if default be made by the parties of the first part in delivering all or any of the timber named, of the quality and at the time and place provided, then, and in that case, the contractor, and his sureties, will forfeit and pay to the United States a sum of money not exceeding twice the total amount therein agreed upon as the price to be paid in case of the actual delivery thereof, which may be recovered according to the Act of Congress in that case provided, approved March 3, 1843.

The 203,000 cubic feet to be delivered in each yard will be in the following proportions:—Say 33,000 cubic feet of pieces suitable for stems, sternposts, deadwoods, aprons, sternpost knees, keelsons, and hooks, all siding from 17 to 20 inches, and the hooks siding 14 and 16 inches. These pieces to be in the proportions in which they enter into the construction of a ship of war; conforming substantially in shape, length, and character with those heretofore received, with frames of corresponding siding, the moulds of which can be seen at any navy yard; 136,000 cubic feet of the siding of 13 and 15 inches, in about equal quantities of each, and 10,000 cubic feet of a siding of 12 inches; these pieces being in length from 13 to 17 feet, with a natural and fair curve of from 12 to 30 inches or more in that length, and one-half the number of pieces to have from the mean to the greatest crook. Also 30,000 cubic feet of timber siding 43 and 15 inches, in length from 17 to 26 feet.

All to be sided straight and fair, and rough-hewed the moulding way to show a face of not less than two-thirds the siding, the wane being deducted in the measurement.

The timber to be cut from trees growing within 50 miles of the sea, of which satisfactory evidence will be required, and to be delivered in the respective yards at the risk and expense of the contractor, subject to the usual inspection, and to the entire approval of the Commandant of the yard.

The whole quantity to be delivered within two years from the date of the contract.

Satisfactory evidence must be presented with each proposal that the parties either have the timber or are acquainted with the subject, and have the facility to procure it.

In addition to the above, separate "Sealed Proposals" will be received at the same time, on the same terms and conditions and similarly endorsed, from persons having the timber on hand already cut, for the delivery in each of the navy yards at Charlestown and Brooklyn, of from 3 to 50,000 cubic feet of Live-oak, the principal pieces siding 14 to 17 inches, the remaining portion 12 and 13 inches; the principal pieces and crooked timber being in the same proportion to the quantity offered as that specified in the first case, with the same lengths and crooks.

The whole amount contracted for in this case must be delivered on or before the 1st February, 1871.

The Department reserves the right to reject any and all bids for any timber under this advertisement if considered not to the interest of the Government to accept them, and to require satisfactory evidence that bids are *bona fide* in all respects, and are made by responsible persons.

FORM OF OFFER,

(*Which, if from a firm, must be signed by all the members.*)

I (or we), of ———, in the State of ———, hereby agree to furnish and deliver in the United States Navy Yard at ———, ——— thousand cubic feet of Live-oak timber, in conformity with the advertisement of the Bureau of Construction and Repair of the date of November 5, 1870, viz.:—

..... cubic feet, suitable for principal pieces, at $—— per foot.....	$.....
..... cubic feet, curved timber, at $—— per foot.....	.....
..... cubic feet timber, at $—— per ft.	.....
..... Total quantity. Total value..	.....

(*The total value to be likewise written in full.*)

Should *my (or our)* offer be accepted, *I (or we)* request to be addressed at ———, and the contract sent to the Purchasing Paymaster of the Naval Station at ——— for signature and certificate.

Date ———.

[Signature], A. B.
C. D.

Witness:
———.

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

The undersigned ———, of ———, in the State of ——— and ———, of ———, in the State of ———, hereby guarantee that, in case the foregoing bid of ——— is accepted, *he (or they)* will, within ten days after the receipt of the contract at the post office named, or by the Paymaster of the Naval Station designated, execute the contract for the same with good and sufficient sureties; and in case said ——— shall fail to enter into contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said ——— and that which may be accepted.

Date ———.

[Signatures] C. D.
E. F.

Witness:
———.

Each of the guarantors must be certified by the Assessor of Internal Revenue for the district in which the parties are assessed. 11 7 1aw4w

PROPOSALS FOR THE ERECTION OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE ERECTION OF THE PUBLIC BUILDINGS,
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 3, 1870.

Proposals will be received at the Office of the President of the Commission, No. 129 S. SEVENTH Street, until November 30, 1870, for items *one, two,* and *three,* and until December 31, 1870, for the balance of the schedule, for the following materials and labor:—

1. For carefully removing the iron railings and stone base from the four inclosures at Broad and Market streets, and depositing the same in order upon such portions of the adjacent grounds as the Commissioners may select.
2. For removing the trees and clearing the ground.
3. For the lumber and labor for the erection of a board fence twelve (12) feet in height, with gates to inclose the space occupied by Penn Squares, per lineal foot, complete.
4. For excavations for cellars, drains, ducts, foundations, etc., per cubic yard.
5. For concrete foundations, per cubic foot.
6. For foundation stone, several kinds, laid per perch of twenty-five feet, measured in the walls.
7. For hard bricks per thousand, delivered at Broad and Market street during the year 1871.
8. For undressed granite per cubic foot, specifying the kind.
9. For undressed marble per cubic foot, specifying the kind.
10. For rolled iron beams (several sizes), per lineal yard of given weight.

The Commissioners reserve to themselves the right to reject any or all of the proposals.

Further information can be obtained by applying to the President of the Board, or to the Architect, John McArthur, Jr., at his office, No. 205 S. SIXTH Street.

By order of the Commission.

JOHN RICE, President.
CHAS. R. ROBERTS, Secretary. 11 5

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

THE AMERICAN STOVE AND HOLLOWWARE COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA,

IRON FOUNDERS,

(Successors to North, Chase & North, Sharpe & Thomson, and Edgar L. Thomson,)

Manufacturers of STOVES, HEATERS, THOMSON'S LONDON KITCHENER, TINNED, ENAMELLED, AND TON HOLLOWWARE.

FOUNDRY, Second and Mifflin Streets.
OFFICE, 209 North Second Street.
FRANKLIN LAWRENCE, Superintendent.
EDMUND B. SMITH, Treasurer.

JNO. EDGAR THOMSON,
President. JAMES HOEY,
6 27 mwf 6m General Manager.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—Last evening, Robert Armstrong, aged 60 years, was crushed and killed between the cars on the Reading Railroad, at Seventeenth and Willow streets, while on his way home from the Park. The deceased was removed to his residence, rear of No. 623 South Fifteenth street, and the Coroner notified to hold an inquest.

—Yesterday afternoon, about half-past 4 o'clock, Robert Lanson, aged 22 years, was stabbed at Frankford road and Otter street by Albert Schlecter, during a disturbance. Lanson was removed to his home, No. 1107 Sepviva street, and Schlecter was arrested and locked up for a hearing.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 110⅝.

—There will be at least eight colored members in the next Congress.

—Donaldsonville, Louisiana, is reported to have been burned by a mob on Wednesday night.

—Archbishop Spaulding arrived at Baltimore yesterday, on his return to that city from Rome, and met with an enthusiastic reception from the Catholic societies.

—The consolidation of revenue districts in this State will not be proceeded with until December, when the President will take the matter into his own hands, retaining such officers as he may deem best.

—Yesterday morning the large transfer house of the New York Central Railroad Company, in East Buffalo, was destroyed by a supposed incendiary fire, together with three hundred empty cars, involving a loss o $600,000.

—The Albany *Journal* claims that the Republicans have two majority in the New York Assembly.

—The latest returns from Tennessee elect Butler, Republican, in the First, and Maynard, Republican, in the Second Congressional district.

—A special despatch to a St. Louis paper declares that the Republican losses in Arkansas were caused by collusion of Governor Claxton with the Democrats, he desiring the United States Senatorship. Notwithstanding, it says that the Republicans are believed to have carried the State.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

The Annual Meeting—The Resolutions and Officers.

At the annual meeting of the Pennsylvania Woman Suffrage Association yesterday the following resolutions were adopted:—

Whereas, Government derives its just power from the consent of the governed.

Whereas, Taxation without representation is tyranny; and,

Whereas, The women of Pennsylvania are deprived of the exercise of their right of suffrage, and consequently are governed without their consent and are also subjected to taxation without representation; therefore,

Resolved, That in the name of just government, we demand for the women of this Commonwealth freedom to exercise their right of suffrage on the same conditions as that right is exercised by male citizens.

Resolved, That it is the purpose of this association to work diligently and perseveringly for the accomplishment of this freedom, which, we believe, is equally important for the well-being of the men and the women of this Commonwealth.

Resolved, That we respectfully request of the editors of the newspapers of this city and of the State manly co-operation in our work, and such aid and *service* as *they* would desire of the controllers of the newspaper press if they were struggling for their own political enfranchisement.

The officers elected for the ensuing year were as follows:—

President—Mary Grew.

Vice-Presidents—Edward M. Davis, Mrs. C. A. Farrington, Mercy K. Williamson.

Corresponding Secretary—Eliza Sproat Turner, Chadd's Ford.

Recording Secretary—Annie Heacock, Jenkintown.

Treasurer—Gulielma M. S. P. Jones, No. 116 N. Eleventh street, Philadelphia.

Executive Committee—John K. Wildman, Ellen M. Child, Annie Shoemaker, Mary S. Hillborn, Charles W. Pierce, Philadelphia; Mrs. C. L. Chapel, Bradford county; Sarah H. Pierce, Bucks; Isaac Crawford, Cambria; Deborah Pennock, Chester; Isaac Finlayson, Clinton; Mrs. L. D. Douglass, Crawford; Hon. John M. Broomall, Delaware; Maggie Compton, Erie; Joseph Cooke, Greene; Jane G. Swisshelm, Indiana; Mr. R. S. Leisenring, Lehigh; Mr. E. W. Capron, Lycoming; Mrs. C. Medberry, McKean; Dr. Hiram Corson, Montgomery; Rev. David H. Clark, Northumberland; D. C. Larrabee, Esq., Potter; J. O. W. Bailey, Esq., Tioga; Dr. James Catlin, Warren· Agnes Kemp, Dauphin; Matilda Hinemen, Allegheny; Mary C. Gates, Beaver.

REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY.

The Assessment as Returned by the Board of Revision.

The following statement, showing the assessment of real and personal property in the city of Philadelphia for the year 1871, was sent to Councils yesterday by the Board of Revision. The present assessment being the triennial one, all the property has been reassessed:—

WARDS.	Total Real Estate Taxables.	Furniture. Value.	Horses. Value.	Pleasure Carriages. Value.	Money at Interest.
1	$12,468,620	$23,100	$18,550	$3,305	$176,500
2	11,415,016	27,060	37,105	4,320	78,124
3	6,870,445	19,750	4,500	2,250	15,000
4	8,180,453	20,091	21,490	7,050	56,325
5	27,080,968	53,400	3,925	2,515	1,816,695
6	44,168,970	59,414	4,183	2,010	1,844,325
7	20,664,728	785,445	59,139	34,480	3,795,688
8	37,307,237	968,490	66,295	71,000	10,474,912
9	28,939,230	961,450	42,980	37,185	4,578 625
10	22,244,966	420,479	68,410	44,455	2,940,481
11	8,868,767	16,070	21,875	1,575	79,983
12	9,030,100	158,425	30,727	20,120	914,834
13	12,422,000	222,485	62,892	36,875	2,458,572
14	15,260,356	248,862	68,970	18,530	813,266
15	29,344,457	668,610	126,752	49,810	1,641,968
16	7,790,011	26,290	7,376	2,945	135,353
17	6,827,550	16,376	30,475	6,000	45,523
18	9,435,375	20,750	49,545	7,720	188,944
19	18,819,011	18,850	143,950	8,550	50,200
20	39,546,764	753,999	157,300	58,920	1,270,057
21	5,423,755	22,000	43,470	11,550	726,091
22	21,298,305	433,490	170,400	126,567	3,045,183
23	12,197,853	32,854	146,312	29,965	582,168
24	16,561,459	82,100	99,695	13,955	404,937
25	11,151,566	18,180	19,650	6,890	31,818
26	19,673,288	29,330	81,235	3,050	373,450
27	14,813,317	179,750	72,772	25,740	231,402
28	12,360,167	98,600	55,148	21,765	4 5,103
	$491,844,096	$4,916,559	$1,835,675	$652,577	$96 335,218

Recapitulation of real and personal property subject to city tax:—

Real Estate	$491,844,096
Furniture	5,916,550
Horses	1,835,675
Cattle	187,984
Pleasure Carriages	652,577
Total	$500,436,882
Real and Personal, for 1870	479,776,643
Increase over 1870	$20,660,239
1871. Triennial assessment.	
Real and Personal estate, city tax	$500,436,882
1868. Triennial Assessment.	
Real and Personal estate, city tax	458,517,490
Total increase over 1868	$46,919,282

The whole amount of property subject to city tax is $500,436,882, of which $448,719,907 pays full city tax; suburban rate, $23,350,850; and farm rate, $19,775,279. The above, compared with the returns of 1870, show an increase of $20,660,250, of which $12,998,862 is subject to full city rate of tax.

The wards named below return cattle valued as follows:—First ward, $3230; Second, $150; Seventh, $90; Eighth, $1390; Tenth, $2925; Fourteenth, $50; Fifteenth, $350; Nineteenth, $1520; Twentieth, $1040; Twenty-first, $12,921; Twenty-second, $45,250; Twenty-third, $56,055; Twenty-fourth, $15,315; Twenty-fifth, $6085; Twenty-sixth, $1695; Twenty seventh, $38,590; Twenty-eighth, $12,268. Total, $187,984. The value of cattle returned for 1870 was $193,143.

The following shows the number of gold and silver watches returned from each ward:—First ward, 41; Second, 253; Third, 39; Fourth, 178; Fifth, 115; Sixth, 55; Seventh, 1014; Eighth, 1002; Ninth, 850; Tenth, 1210; Eleventh, 27; Twelfth, 507; Thirteenth, 1146; Fourteenth, 1021; Fifteenth, 1596; Sixteenth, 137; Seventeenth, 93; Eighteenth, 112; Nineteenth, 118; Twentieth, 1576; Twenty-first, 77; Twenty-second, 1112; Twenty-third, 203; Twenty-fourth, 311; Twenty-fifth, 26; Twenty-sixth, 175; Twenty-seventh, 122; Twenty-eighth, 225; making a total of 13,341, of which 12,273 are gold and 1068 silver watches. In 1870 the return showed 11,677 gold and 888 silver watches.

The wards named below are the only ones returning emoluments of office:—Second ward, $14,620; Fourth, $2000; Fifth, $7313; Sixth, $3650; Seventh, $50,663; Eighth, $27,700; Ninth, $23,900; Tenth, $32,015; Twelfth, $6801; Thirteenth, $12,800; Fourteenth, $31,050; Fifteenth, $11,220; Sixteenth, $1700; Twentieth, $16,850; Twenty-second, $431,167; Twenty-third, $5500; Twenty-fourth, $14,480; Twenty-sixth, $1260; Twenty-eighth, $3450; total, $308,139—showing a decrease of $66,876 as compared with the return for 1870.

The annexed statement shows the assessed value of real estate exempt from taxes:—

Wards.	Value of Exempt Property.	Wards.	Value of Exempt Property.
1st	$964,900	15th	$5,375,300
2d	4,205,300	16th	428,500
3d	745,200	17th	321,300
4th	350,000	18th	431,750
5th	4,523,985	19th	866,594
6th	2,339,492	20th	4,868,800
7th	1,499,200	21st	231,600
8th	2,481,000	22d	981,750
9th	3,220,300	23d	1,365,750
10th	2,051,500	24th	2,025,500
11th	339,000	25th	552,175
12th	419,800	26th	2,677,500
13th	515,000	27th	2,489,500
14th	1,436,000	20th	1,047,600
Total			$46,754,696
Total returned for 1870			$40,353,983
Increase			$8,400,713

CITY COUNCILS.

Both branches of the legislative department held their regular stated meeting yesterday.

Select Branch—President Cattell in the chair.

Mr. Fareira presented an ordinance to make an appropriation for the city morgue. Referred.

Mr. Shoemaker moved an appropriation to pay the salaries of judges for 1871. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. Bumm presented a petition from property owners on Montgomery avenue, between Richmond and Girard, for paving that street. Referred to the Highway Committee.

Mr. McIlvain, a petition to exempt meadows in the Twenty-seventh ward from taxes on account of the damage suffered during a freshet. Referred to a special committee, consisting of Messrs. McIlvain, Hodgden and Marcus.

Mr. G. A. Smith presented a petition asking for a change in the fire department. Referred to the special committee on a paid fire department.

An invitation to attend a lecture at the Central High School on "Chemical affinity" was accepted.

Mr. Fareira, from the Committee on Schools, reported a resolution authorizing transfers in the annual appropriation to Controllers of Public Schools for 1870. Agreed to.

Mr. Shoemaker, from the Committee on Law, presented a report with a supplement to an ordinance passed May 26, 1865, relative to the charges for the examination of court records and releasing lawyers and the conveyancers' association from the fee of twenty-five cents charged therefor. Not agreed to.

At four o'clock the special order of the day was the bill for the government and protection of the supply of the city with water. The chamber then went into committee of the whole for the consideration of the bill, Mr. C. T. Jones in the chair.

The committee rose and several amendments were proposed. The further consideration of the bill was postponed until next Thursday.

Mr. Wm. F. Smith presented a resolution of instruction to the Department of Highways, to reset the curb on the north side of Noble street, between Delaware avenue and Front street. Passed.

Mr. Shoemaker offered a resolution of request to the Public Building Commission, asking information as to the plans adopted for public buildings, and the estimated expenditure. Passed.

Mr. Barlow presented a resolution to open Wecaco avenue from Mifflin to Bigler street. Referred to the Committee on Highways.

Mr. Wm. F. Smith submitted a resolution that the City Solicitor be directed to prevent the erection of public buildings at Broad and Market streets, and the destruction of the trees in Penn squares, until the final decision of the Supreme Court.

Mr. Barlow moved to indefinitely postpone.

The Mayor and a delegation of Newark councilmen at this juncture entered the chamber.

The motion to indefinitely postpone was lost.

A motion to postpone for one week was agreed to.

A bill to meet Common Council in joint convention next Thursday, to elect directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, was concurred in.

Adjourned.

Common Branch.—President Louis Wagner in the chair.

A communication was received from the City Commissioners asking for an appropriation of $300 for miscellaneous expenses of the several courts. Referred.

Also, a communication from the Board of Revision of Taxes. Referred to Committee on Finance.

Also, a numerously signed petition, praying for the abolition of the volunteer and the establishment of a paid fire department. Referred to the Committee on Fire Department.

A message was received from the Mayor, announcing the approval of certain ordinances.

Mr. Rice, on Coal, offered a resolution appropriating $2000, and instructing the Commissioners on City Property to heat and ventilate the Supreme Court-room.

A letter from Judge Read, on the necessity of repairing the court room, was read. The resolution was referred.

Mr. Martin offered a resolution requesting Select Council to meet Common Council in joint convention next Thursday, to elect three directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Also, a resolution releasing certain property from a judgment. Referred.

Mr. Huhn offered a communication, signed by George F. Garden, submitting a plan for a paid fire department, and moved to refer the same to the Committee on Fire Department. So ordered.

Mr. Jenner offered a petition of citizens of the Twentieth ward, praying for the erection of market-houses on Girard avenue. Referred.

Mr. Bardsley, from the Fiuance Committee, offered a report discharging the committee from further inquiry into the delay of widening Spring Garden street. Agreed to.

Also, submitting an ordinance making an appropriation for the year 1871, for the office of the Receiver of Taxes. Returned to the committee.

Also, an ordinance making an appropriation of $71,000, gold, to pay certain mortgages to the estate of Samuel Miller, deceased. The bill was passed.

Mr. Miller, from the Committee on Highways, offered an ordinance for the widening to eighty feet of Baltimore avenue, from Woodland avenue to Forty-second street. Passed.

Also, an ordinance requiring omnibuses to pay a license of fifty dollars each. Passed.

Mr. Huhn, from the Committee on Police, reported an ordinance making an appropriation of $500 for the relief of policeman H. Donohue, injured in the discharge of his duties. Passed.

Mr. Hanna, from the Committee on Fire Department, made a report dismissing the Good Will and Philadelphia Engine Companies from the Department, for riot on the 16th of August last. The yeas and nays being called on the suspension of the rules, thirty-four members voted in the affirmative and nine in the negative, and the bill was passed, a motion to reconsider being laid on the table.

Mr. Bardsley offered the following estimates for the year 1871: Schools, $1,354,720 46; Board of Health, $255,770; County Prison, $135,402; City Iceboat, $34,800; Fire Alarm and Police Telegraph, $55,900; Commissioners of Fairmount Park, $102,566; Fire Department, $112,100; Steam Engine and Boiler Inspection, $14,500; City Railroad, $11,000; Public Building Commission, $300,000; Water Department, $452,456; Police, $842,771 06; Guardians of the Poor, $440,670; City Property, $141,725 81; Clerks of Councils, $36,696; Lighting the city $475,050; Board of Revision of Taxes, $99,275; Defence of the city, $2000. Referred to Finance Committee.

Mr. Hanna offered a resolution of instruction to the Committee on Police to inquire into the current report that certain members of the police force left the city on Tuesday last, and participated in the election of Camden, New Jersey.

Mr. Huhn, of the Police Committee, stated that the matter was already in course of investigation by the committee, and the Mayor had expressed his intention to dismiss any officer found guilty of the offence charged. The resolution of instruction was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Bardsley the Chamber resumed its consideration of a supplement to an ordinance entitled "An ordinance relative to municipal contracts," which requires that the said ordinance shall not apply to contracts for the construction of branch sewers, when the amount of the contract shall not exceed the sum of $3000. The supplement was agreed to and the bill passed.

On motion of Mr. Hall the ordinance making an appropriation for the support of the Port Wardens' office for the year 1870 was called up. Passed.

The following Select Council bills came up for action: A resolution to draw warrants to pay for paving along the line of Otis street. Agreed to. A resolution authorizing certain transfers of appropriations to the Highway Department. Agreed to. A resolution creating a special committee on the reservation of certain lands in the Twentieth and Twenty-first wards. Agreed to. A resolution authorizing certain transfers. Agreed to.

Mr. Hetzell offered a resolution requesting the heads of city departments to inform Common Council if any of their employes left the city last Tuesday to participate in the Jersey election. Agreed to. The chamber then adjourned.

THE WAR.

LAST NIGHT'S DESPATCHES.

THE PRUSSIANS EVACUATE ORLEANS—THE ARMISTICE A FAILURE—THE ARMIES OF PRUSSIA—BAZAINE EXPLAINS HIS COURSE AT METZ.

VERSAILLES, Nov. 9.—[Special to the New York World.]—Letters were captured on seven persons attempting to leave Paris by balloon, and this correspondence shows that Burnside secretly abused the opportunity allowed him to enter and leave Paris, by bringing out an authorization from the Paris government for the loan recently negotiated at London.

CASSEL, Nov. 7.—[Special to the New York Herald.]—In an interview Bazaine made the following statement: "In defending myself against personal slander, I have a way of my own which has seldom failed me, and which I consider to be an excellent one, to be silent and leave my justification to the course of time. Let Gambetta call me a traitor to my country. I shall not answer this babbler who never smelt gunpowder. I won't do it, by God! Why, a reply to him would admit his right to sit over me; to judge. Time will clear up the case and work out truth and justice. My relations with the Prussian officers are excellent. Prince Frederick Charles sympathized with us in our misfortunes, and I shall owe him my gratitude forever. He said to me, in parting, 'If your military honor should ever be assailed, call upon me to defend it.'

"I never proclaimed the republic at Metz. I could have counted no longer on my best troops. When the intelligence was brought to me of the abominable doings of September 4. I told my soldiers that the Emperor was a prisoner; that the Empress and Prince Imperial had le t France, and that Trochu stood at the head of the national defence committee. It was some time after this that the names of the members of that committee began to leak out. In a council of war we had agreed not to communicate those names to the troops. I have sworn loyalty to the Emperor and the constitution. The Emperor is a prisoner, but the constitution is in force, and neither I nor my comrades will ever acknowledge any other until we previously obtain a discharge from our oaths by the Emperor. I reported to the Paris government everything that occurred at Metz; always the strict naked truth, but never received a reply or notice of any kind from them."

Correspondent—Do you ascribe to yourself any victorious engagement during the siege?

Bazaine—No; victory includes, of necessity, the ultimate result of the engagement. I have whipped the Prussians often and severely, but the final result was always unfavorable to me.

Correspondent—Hunger forced you at last to open negotiations?

Bazaine—Even if it had not been hunger I should have done it. One day I learned that not the Republicans but a mob ruled in Paris, Lyons and Marseilles. One day I learned that the army was insulted, and the memory of men reviled whom I venerate; but it was hunger and nothing but hunger. You would have been mistaken were you to think that I took the responsibility on myself. I acted only as the executive of the council of war, whose members ascertained the opinions of generals, colonels and majors of the army previous to making up their vote.

After the bread rations had been reduced from 500 to 300, and then to 250 grammes per day, I was informed by General Coffinieres, on October 9, that the stores could not hold out longer than a week. I had daily slaughtered 350 horses, of which I gave to the people of the town. I called the council together on the 10th and again on the 12th of October, when it was unanimously resolved that by October 14 I must commence steps of capitulation. I sent General Boyer to the headquarters of King William, and his mission resulted in failure. Through him I proposed to march out with my army, pledge my honor not to fight again in the war, and to be permitted to convene and protect the French Chambers against a second attempt by the mob, or, as Bismarck named them, "the street loafers." We only wanted to do what Gambetta did—re-establish our loyalty by calling together the representative body.

Correspondent—What did Bismarck say to that?

Bazaine—There (taking up a document from the table) you may read what was said at the conference. It is from General Boyer's report. But you must refrain from publishing it. (Bismarck seems to have agreed to Bazaine's propositions, but Von Moltke rejected them. He believed the Marshal could not hinder the desertion of his troops, who would then materially strengthen the forces of the francs-tireurs.)

Bazaine resumed—I have yet to tell you that the council of war had expressly enjoined on me that I had no authority to make a peace, which should be solely in the province of the government acknowledged by the Chambers. We held another council of war on October 15, and General Coffinieres reported that the provisions were all used up; and though that was really the case, I still held out eight days longer, amidst indescribable suffering. The last council was held on October 26, when it was resolved to capitulate, in order to save more or less lots of life. One of the conditions was that the honor of the army must remain unsullied. We obtained its acceptance, and our terms are better than any allowed to troops who have capitulated during this unlucky war.

Correspondent—Was there no chance whatever to make your way out?

Bazaine—None. None whatever. Our artillery horses had been slaughtered, and also our cavalry horses, and the troops were despairing. Our casualties, not counting the sick and missing, amounted in the Rhine army to twenty-four generals, 2680 officers and 42,339 men. I would not have outlived my reputation as a soldier, nor would I as a Frenchman have known that day of everlasting ignominy, the 4th of September.

Correspondent—How many of the 173,000 men who surrendered as prisoners at Metz might yet have been called in fighting order?

Bazaine—Perhaps 60,000; but without artillery and cavalry what could they do against 200,000 opponents in the very strongest positions and fortifications.

Just here Bazaine was interrupted by a message from the Emperor, who wished to see him, and he bade me good-bye, with the remark that I should pay him another visit. He said, "You may question me till doomsday."

I shall not tire of answering them, and truthfully at that.

In conclusion I may yet mention a funny communication made by Bismarck to General Boyer at the aforesaid conference: "Burnside has just returned," he said, "from Paris, and has given me a description of affairs inside. He characterizes the city as a mad-house, inhabited by monkeys."

LONDON, Nov. 10.—[Special to the New York World.]—A private dispatch received in this city says that the French fleet is bombarding Hamburg (?).

A dispatch from Berne via Berlin reports that Garibaldi has surrendered. Great preparations are being made in Berlin for the return of the king.

A Tours despatch of November 10 says: "At length the French arms have achieved a glorious triumph. Van Der Tann, who was at Orleans with a corps of 25,000 men, became afraid that his position might be hemmed in. The 16th corps of the army of the Loire, on the north bank of that stream, and the 19th corps on the south bank, were confronted toward the west by bodies advancing from Chartres and Chateaudun, and Van der Tann was preparing to make a defensive retreat northward toward Paris, when he was assailed by the 16th corps under General Lussac, and after a severe fight was compelled to evacuate Orleans, which is now held by the French. The Prussian loss was 500 killed and wounded. The pursuit of the retreating Prussians is now going on and the defeat and capture of the whole force is probable.

TOURS, Nov. 10.—The Prussians evacuated Orleans yesterday in great haste, leaving about 500 sick and wounded. The day before the French gained a marked success at Coulmiers. The Prussians had a strongly entrenched position, but they were dislodged, suffering a heavy loss. General Von der Tann retreated to Artenay, and the French moved forward to Germing, where they will occupy a strong position until the army of the Loire moves entirely forward.

General Palladine reports to the government that the battles which occurred two days ago at Manchenoir were more important than was at first rumored. The Prussians lost 250 killed and over 100 prisoners. The French troops behaved well, and one regiment of chasseurs kept a large Prussian force checked until the other French troops came up, when the Prussians retreated.

The journals of Lille announce that Bourbaki, who has not resigned, has organized a large force.

Keratry, having organized the army of the west, is forming a camp in Brittany for another army of 100,000 strong. Lyons is preparing for defence, and Toulouse is sending forward large numbers of troops fully armed and equipped. Order prevails in both cities and also at Marseilles, where the internal dissensions have disappeared. Baron Haussman, arrested at Nice, has been released and has returned to Italy.

PARIS, Nov. 6.—[Special to the New York Tribune.]—The news of the rejection of the armistice fell like a thunderbolt upon the populace. I never remember to have witnessed a day of such general gloom since the commencement of the siege. The feeling of despair is, I fear, stronger in the army, and my impression is that within a very short time there will be an outcry for peace which no government will be able to resist. If the real condition of the provinces is made public, the impossibility of further resistance will become even more evident.

The German report on the defences of Paris says about the range of their guns, that the Prussian batteries at Sevres and Meudon will carry as far as the Champ de Mars, and that from Montretont their guns would throw shells into the Champs Elysees, but it is expected that Mont Valerien will silence their fire as soon as it is opened. Meat is getting more and more scarce daily. Yesterday all hidden stores, hoarded with a view of making large profits on them, were thrown on the market, and to-day they have again disappeared. Thin lamb was freely offered for sale when at the same time live dogs were becoming scarce.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES..... 6 42 | MOON SETS..... 7 14
SUN SETS..... 4 46 | HIGH WATER..... 3 12

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE

WASH. BUTCHER, ISRAEL W. MORRIS, JAMES DOUGHERTY, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

Guiding Star	Havre	New York	Sept.	17
Denmark	Havre	New York	Sept.	27
C. of Mexico	Vera Cruz	New York v H.	Sept.	27
C. of Manch'tr	Liverpool	New York	Oct.	3
Calabria	Liverpool	New York	Oct.	5
Nebraska	Liverpool	New York	Oct.	7
Dorian	Marseilles	New York	Oct.	14
Britannia	Glasgow	New York	Oct.	15
C. of Dublin	Liverpool	New York	Oct.	17
Caledonia	Glasgow	New York	Oct.	26

FOR EUROPE.

Batavia	New York	Liverpool	Nov.	12
Lafayette	New York	Havre	Nov.	12
Queen	New York	Liverpool	Nov.	12
Europa	New York	Glasgow	Nov.	12
City of Paris	New York	Liverpool	Nov.	12
Pennsylvania	New York	Liverpool	Nov.	12
Deutschland	New York	Bremen	Nov.	12
C. of Baltimore	New York	Liverpool v. H	Nov.	15
C. of Cork	New York	Liverpool	Nov.	15
Acadia	New York	Glasgow	Nov.	16
Nevada	New York	Liverpool	Nov.	16
C. of London	New York	Liverpool	Nov.	19
Dorian	New York	Bremen	Nov.	19
Caledonia	New York	Glasgow	Nov.	19
Colorado	New York	Liverpool	Nov.	23
Ville de Paris	New York	Havre	Nov.	26
C. of Brooklyn	New York	Liverpool	Nov.	26
Anglia	New York	Glasgow	Nov.	26

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

St. Louis	New York	New Orleans	Nov.	12
Panther	Philadelphia	Savannah	Nov.	12
Empire	Philadelphia	Charleston	Nov.	12
Juniata	Philadelphia	New Orleans	Nov.	15
J. W. Everman	Philadelphia	Charleston	Nov.	19
Pioneer	Philadelphia	Wilm'gton, N.C.	Nov.	19

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Fanita, Freeman, New York, John F. Ohl.
Steamer S. C. Walker, Sherin, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Monitor, Jones, New York, W.M. Baird & Co.
Steamer D. Utley, Davis, New York, do.
Steamer H. L. Gaw, Iler, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Br. brig Cuban, Roberts, Dublin, L. Westergaard & Co.
Schr J. W. Wilson, Somers, St. Martins, W.I., Chas. Haslam & Co.
Schr Emma B. Shaw, Shaw, Wilmington, N. C., do.
Schr B. B. Ives, Waters, Gloucester, L. Audenried & Co.
Schr J. V. Weldington, Chipman, Boston, do.
Schr Lizzie Maule, Wilson, do. do.
Schr Marshall Perrin, Cerli, do. do.
Barge American Eagle, Jones, Baltimore, do.
Barge John McKenzie, Roush, New York, do.
Barge Inkermann, Baine, do. do.
Barge Kissinger, Kissinger, do. do.
Barge Kate Moyer, Smith, do. do.
Barge R. RR. No. 96, Kauteman, do. do.
Barge R. RR. No. 58, Worrell, do. do.
Barge R. RR. No. 100, Cahill, do. do.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamer Frank, Pierce, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Brig Ortolan, Leeman 8 days from St. Marys, Ga., with lumber to Souder & Adams—vessel to Warren & Gregg.
Schr Mary D. Ireland, Ireland, 4 days from Boston, in ballast to Chas. Haslam & Co.
Schr Ethan Allen, Blake, from Gardiner, Me., with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.—vessel to Warren & Gregg.
Schr Olivia, Fox, 1 day from Odessa, Del., with grain to Jas L. Bewley & Co.
Schr Clayton & Lowber, Jackson, 1 day fm Smyrna, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr Isaac Keen, Richie, from Boston, with mdse.
Schr Taylor & Mathis, Cheeseman, from Boston.
Schr Henry Crosky, Parker, do.
Schr Mary Price, Price, do.
Schr Caroline Young, Young, do.
Schr Armenia Bartlett, Bartlett, do.
Schr L. & D. Reed, Steelman, do.
Schr S. & E. Corson, Brower, do.
Schr John S. Detwiler, Grace, do.
Schr W. F. Garrison, Smith, do.
Schr John Slusman, Weaver, do.
Schr Harriet J. Brooks, Brooks, do.
Schr A. B. McCauley, Cain, do.
Schr George Taulane, Adams, from Salem.
Schr J. K. Hanning, Gandy, do.
Schr T. Sinnickson, Dickerson, from Providence.
Schr Henry Herbert, Smith, do.
Schr Reading RR. No. 46, Little, from Norwich.
Schr A. H. Leaming, Brower, from Wareham.
Schr Ocean Wave, Nore, from Somerset.
Schr Lucia B. Ives, Miller, from Sag Harbor.
Schr Eliza and Rebecca, Irelan, from Newbern.
Schr Electa Bailey, Smith, from Fall River.
Schr Sarah C. Smith, Banks, from Dighton.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, Nov. 10.—Eleven barges leave in tow to-night, for Baltimore, light.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, Nov. 10.—No tow arrived and none will depart eastward to-day, owing to a heavy gale.

PHILADELPHIA BRANCH OFFICE, Nov. 11.—The Three Sisters, Jackson, and John McKenzie, with coal, for New York, left last night.

The Harvey Wright, with pig iron, for Baltimore, leaves to-day.

8 regular barges, light, left this port yesterday for Baltimore.

L. S. C.

(By Telegraph.)

LEWES, Del., Nov. 10—11 A. M.—One brig and ten schooners went to sea early this morning.

In harbor, two schooners.

P. M.—An English brig is coming down the Bay. In harbor, a brig from above and six schooners.

Wind N. W.; fresh. Thermometer, 48.

MEMORANDA.

N. G. steamer Ohio, Basse, for Bremen via Southampton, cleared at Baltimore 9th inst.

Br. steamer Samaria, Martyn, from Liverpool 27th via Queenstown 28th ult., at Boston (not New York) 9th inst., with 49 cabin and 133 steerage passengers.

Br. steamer Columbia, Small, for Glasgow, cl'd at New York yesterday.

Steamer City of Cork, Allen, from Liverpool via Halifax, at Boston yesterday.

Steamer Ariadne, Pennington, fm Galveston 28th ult., via Key West 4th inst., at New York yesterday.

Steamer Mary Sandford, Chadwick, from New York, at Wilmington, N. C., 9th inst.

Steamer Regulator, Brooks, for New York, cl'd at Wilmington, N. C., 9th inst.

Steamer George Cromwell, Clapp, for New York, cleared at New Orleans 4th inst.

Steamer Panther, Mills, for Philadelphia, s'l'd from Boston 8th inst.

Steamer Hunter, Harding, hence, at Providence 8th inst.

Schr Manella, Smith, hence for Norwich, at New London 8th inst.

Schrs T. D. Wilder, Kenney; Ontara, Bray; and Elizabeth Magee, Magee, hence, at Boston 9th inst.

Schrs M. A. Taber, Hudson; Baltic, Hoyt; and Alida, Lambert, from Boston for Philadelphia, at New York 9th inst.

Schrs Minnie, Errickson; J. H. Bartlett, Harris; and E. Sinnickson, hence, at Providence 8th inst.

Schr J. I. Worthington, Brown, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 8th inst.

Schr Baltimore, Dix, from Calais for Philadelphia, at New London 7th inst.

Schr Charles H. Moller, Brown, hence, at Pawtucket 9th inst.

Schr D. V. Streaker, Vangilder, at Richmond 8th inst. from Boston.

Schr Agnes Reppliер, McFadden, for Philadelphia via Cabin Point Creek, sailed from Richmond 8th instant.

Schr Louisa Frazier, Steelman, hence, at Wilmington, N. C., 8th inst.

Schr Gettysburg, Corson, at Baltimore 9th inst. from Charleston.

Schrs Decatur, Oakes, from Portsmouth; J. Burley, Saunders, from Providence; Ellen M. Baxter, from New Haven; and L. A. Bayles, Bayles, all for Philadelphia, at New York 9th inst.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—VIRGINIA.—*Lighthouse at York Spit Shoal, Chesapeake Bay, Virginia.*—Notice is hereby given that on the evening of November 15, 1870, a fixed red light of the fifth order will be exhibited from the screw-pile lighthouse which has been recently erected in 12½ feet water, at mean tide, on York Spit Shoal, at the mouth of York River, in Chesapeake Bay.

The light-vessel now stationed to mark that shoal will, at the time of the exhibition of the light from the lighthouse, be removed.

The iron work of the foundation of the lighthouse is painted red, and the superstructure yellow.

The focal plane of the light is 38 feet above ordinary sea level, and the light should be visible all around the horizon in clear weather at a distance of 11½ nautical miles.

A fog-bell, to be rung by machinery, and arranged for being struck at uniform intervals of ten (10) seconds, is placed at the eastern side of the lighthouse, and will be kept in operation during fogs and thick weather.

New Point comfort Light (fixed white) bears N. by W., distant 5½ nautical miles, and Black River Light (revolving white) bears S. by W., distant 7¼ nautical miles.

Vessels drawing over 24 feet of water should not approach the lighthouse on the eastern side nearer than one-half (½) mile.

Vessels drawing not over 18 feet water may approach the lighthouse on the east side within ¼ mile, and on the south and southwest within ¾ mile; and vessels drawing not over 14 feet may pass over the shoal to the northwestward of the light within ¼ mile, but not farther distant than 2½ miles.

Notice is also hereby given, that the fog-bell at Wolf-trap Lighthouse strikes at uniform intervals of fifteen (15) seconds, instead of ten (10) seconds, as published in Notice to Mariners No. 89.

By order of the Lighthouse Board.

W. B SHUBRICK, Chairman.

Treasury Department, Office Lighthouse Board, Washington, D. C., Nov. 3, 1870.

HATS AND CAPS.

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Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
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AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
No. 108 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

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FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1870.

☞ The earliest regular edition of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH goes to press at 1½ o'clock, and the subsequent regular editions at 2½, 3½, and 4½. Whenever there is important news of the progress of the European war, extra editions will be issued after this hour, and before the regular time for the early edition.

THE RULES OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

WE publish in another column a letter from Mr. Ruddiman, in which he says that his delay in appointing a committee to report a set of rules for the government of the Republican party in Philadelphia has "had no motive other than that which has commended itself to my [his] best judgment and most conscientious wish to discharge faithfully the duty entrusted to me [him]." What this motive is he does not condescend to explain. He promises only that "when it shall have exhausted its force the committee will be announced." We are left in a state of blissful ignorance in regard to the time likely to be consumed by this process of exhaustion, and can only hope that at some future period, which may be a day, a week, a month, or a year hence, the labors commenced in September will be resumed. We shall be very glad if it turns out that Mr. Ruddiman's motive is a good one, and if he proves as innocent as a dove and as wise as a serpent in this proceeding. The public interest requires that the Republican party shall devise a system of delegate elections and conventions that is likely to secure good nominations, and thus promote one of the most important objects of local government; and one of the greatest obstacles to the attainment of this end is the tendency prevailing here, as well as many other sections of the country to concentrate controlling power in all preliminary partisan movements in the hands of a small and corrupt but active and influential clique. Upon Mr. Ruddiman's selection of members of the proposed committee of fifteen will depend, in a large measure, whether the interests of one or more Republican rings in this city or the general welfare of the party are to possess paramount importance in the new rules. If he acts justly and wisely he may render immense service to the people, while the appointment of slaves of a ring will go far to secure the forging of galling chains for years to come. This subject possesses special importance at this moment in consequence of the notoriety lately given to the robberies and rascalities of the ring which rules New York city. The Republican party here unfortunately includes within its ranks men who would have little hesitation in establishing a similar tyranny here. Ever active and alert, they are not likely to suffer an opportunity like that offered by a revision of the party rules to pass without an attempt to advance their personal fortunes by increasing their influence and importance as partisan managers. Mr. Ruddiman asserts that he is hostile to all ring combinations, and that he could not become "a party to, much less the servant of, any class or clique with objects so unfair and so mischievous." If he stands squarely on this platform he is exactly the right man for his present position, and Philadelphia, instead of running the risk of having a Republican Tammany Hall established here, is in a fair way of ridding herself of some of her present evils. But, Mr. Ruddiman, cannot you let us have your committee at once?

THE FRENCH MUDDLE.

IT is difficult to imagine anything more confused than the reports sent from various sources in regard to the condition of French affairs, the status of the Government, and the probable solution of the existing difficulties. Scarcely one question of fact is definitely settled, and the only thing well established is that anarchy and misery are holding high carnival. The champions of Napoleon claim that by right he still is the Government, yet the ex-Emperor himself, if we are to believe the report of a recent interviewer, lacks the disposition as well as the power to assert this claim. The Orleanists allege that the only hope for France rests in the elevation to supreme power of one of the descendants of Louis Philippe. The provisional government is not only distracted and defied, but it is alleged that an organized secession movement has been made in the southern provinces which is designed to set up an entirely distinct political organization in the districts which have suffered least from the ravages of war. Meanwhile contradictory accounts are given by Bismarck and Favre of the causes of the failure of the late effort to establish an armistice. Each party throws the blame of a continuation of hostilities on the other, and while both profess to be anxious that the French people shall decide their destinies for themselves, Favre contends that this end is thwarted by Bismarck, while Bismarck alleges that the Republicans are to blame for the postponement of the elections. In the midst of all this confusion, and in spite of the long line of German triumphs, the French claim that they have recently won an important victory, and that the armies they are now organizing will soon be powerful enough to drive the invaders back to the Rhine, while the Germans confidently affirm that they will soon capture Paris. If we search for truth in this maze of contradictions, we know not where to look for a guide, unless it be in the fact that heretofore German prognostications have prevailed with the repeated triumphs of their arms, and if the present German view of the situation is realized by future events, France is rapidly sinking into a fearful abyss.

THE PAID FIRE DEPARTMENT.

THE FIREMEN occupied considerable of the attention of Councils yesterday, the subject of a paid Fire Department being introduced in the shape of a very forcibly worded petition from some of the most prominent representatives of the manufacturing, mercantile, and professional interests of Philadelphia, asking for the abolition of the volunteer system as a dangerous nuisance. This petition set forth in very expressive language the sins of omission and commission of the volunteer firemen, and it indicated in an unmistakable manner that a well-founded alarm at the present condition of affairs exists in the minds of those who have the greatest interest at stake in the efficiency of the means provided for the extinguishment of fires. As an instance of the manner in which the volunteer system fails to satisfy the conditions of an efficient organization, the petition relates that at the recent sugar refinery fire on Race street, above Fourth, two rival companies at the outbreak of the fire disputed the possession of a plug for some twenty minutes, during which time the conflagration increased beyond the power of the other companies to subdue. In view of this and many other facts that prove the worthlessness of the volunteer system, the petitioners were clearly right in saying "That the volunteer Fire Department of this city is subversive of the best interests of this, the second city in the Union, is fraught with great evils to the morals and peace of the community, and is not in keeping with the advanced spirit of the age. That the rapid increase of manufacturing establishments, and our large extent of territory, containing valuable property liable at any moment to the ravages of fire, call for a regularly organized system of protection, free from the evils necessarily connected with an irresponsible body of volunteer firemen."

Perhaps stimulated by this petition, and perhaps animated by a mere sense of duty to the public, Councils performed an exceedingly praiseworthy action in passing an ordinance dismissing from the Fire Department the Good-Will and Philadelphia Steam Fire Engine Companies for riotous conduct on the morning of July 10. If Councils would act in this decided manner more frequently, some of the evils of the volunteer system would undoubtedly be corrected. The ease with which the firemen have hitherto persuaded Councils to restore to active service companies suspended for rioting has been one of the greatest incentives to outrage, for it has induced the firemen to believe that, so far as our municipal legislature was concerned, they were practically free from all restraints. The dismissal of the two companies above named was a virtuous action, for which the members of Councils who voted for it should have full credit, but this alone will not suffice to put a stop to the demoralization that now disgraces the volunteer system, and the only efficient remedy for the evils that every one knows to exist is in a radical reform that will give us a paid Fire Department absolutely under the control of the municipal authorities, and with such an efficiency of organization as can never be obtained with independent volunteer companies.

THE OPPONENTS of the Penn Square site for the public buildings distinguished themselves yesterday by introducing, through the medium of Mr. W. F. Smith, a resolution authorizing the City Solicitor, with such additional attorneys as he may select to take legal measures to prevent the erection of the buildings upon the intersection of Broad and Market streets. This resolution, after considerable debate, was postponed for one week, and by the next meeting of Councils the anti-Penn Squareites will doubtless drum up their forces and endeavor to have it pushed through, so as to delay the work as much as possible. This move proves that the interested parties in the neighborhood of Washington and Independence Squares have not given up a hope of carrying their project of placing the municipal buildings upon one of these two sites, in spite of the emphatic verdict of the people of Philadelphia at the last election. The Legislature, by submitting the choice of a site for the new buildings to a popular vote, removed all excuse for further agitation of the subject after that choice had been made. The law, which is worded so clearly that any one who wishes to understand it can do so, undoubtedly gives the commission the right to place the buildings at the intersection of Broad and Market streets, if they think that is the best place for them, and the "coffin" posters and advertisements that the opponents of the Penn Square site put out just before the election, so far from frightening the majority of voters, only served to convince them that to throw the four squares into one, and to place the new buildings in the centre, would be a very proper thing to do. The agitation that is now being started upon this subject is discreditable to all parties concerned in it, and it will most certainly be useless, and will accomplish nothing except perhaps to delay a great municipal enterprise that every citizen ought to be interested in seeing pushed forward towards completion as rapidly as possible.

GENERAL BURNSIDE is accused of having abused the opportunity afforded to him of entering and leaving Paris by taking out of the beleaguered capital an authorization of the Paris Government for the loan recently negotiated in London. Is it possible that the General was also doing a little stroke of business on private account in this transaction, connected with the sale of American arms to the French Republic?

SINCE Missouri has been lost we scarcely know what Southern State can be considered as reliably Republican. No amount of reconstruction, military interference, or accessions of colored voters can insure the triumph of Republican State organizations which are perpetually dividing into desperate factions. Missouri has been lost by influences similar to those which practically restored Democratic ascendancy in Tennessee and Virginia, and unless better feeling and better judgment are displayed hereafter, the Democracy will soon recapture every Commonwealth in Dixie's land. The rascality, treachery, and selfish quarrels of the leading Republicans of the Southern States are rapidly paving the way for the restoration of Democratic ascendancy.

AMONG the curiosities of the late elections was the Congressional contest in the Rhode Island district heretofore represented by Mr. Jenckes. The Republicans made no regular nominations, five candidates were put in the field, and it is alleged that open bribery became the order of the day, the ruling price being five dollars for each free and independent voter. Such scenes are rare in this country, for it is more common to buy up conventions, legislatures, or influential men than the masses, and Rhode Island nearly monopolifies the infamy of putting her citizens up at auction.

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A MAGNIFICENT ASSORTMENT
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AGNEW & ENGLISH'S,
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For sale or rent, or to rent with view to purchase, and part of rental apply. 9 16 tf
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Special attention is called to their new
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With Double Iron Frame, Patent Resonator, Tubular Metal Frame Action, etc., which are matchless in Tone and Touch, and unrivalled in durability.
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Little Boys!	Fall Clothes!
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Active Boys!	Fall Clothes!
Studious Boys!	Fall Clothes!
First-rate Boys!	Fall Clothes!

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All the Boys in town, of every age, size and description, are invited to come and be comfortable.

DON'T SHIVER any longer in clothes that are too thin for the season. It is the poorest economy in the world.

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BOYS' SCHOOL SUITS $6 TO $6.
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BOYS' BEST SUITS $9 TO $11.
BOYS' BEST SUITS $11 TO $13.
BOYS' BEST SUITS $13 TO $15.

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603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET.

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CHARLES STOKES & Co.
UNDER THE CONTINENTAL HOTEL
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Coats,		Coats,
Pants,	$15'00	Pants,
Vests.		Vests.
Heavy Winter Overcoats.	$10'00	Heavy Winter Overcoats.

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CLOTHING,
Combining Style, Durability, and Excellence of Workmanship.
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A SUPERIOR GARMENT AT A REASONABLE PRICE. 9 16 3mrp

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INCORPORATED 1835.
OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE CO.
PHILADELPHIA, November 9, 1870.

The following statement of the affairs of the Company is published in conformity with a provision of its Charter:—

PREMIUMS RECEIVED from November 1, 1869, to October 31, 1870:—

On Marine and Inland Risks	$790,419·36	
On Fire Risks	154,801·20	
		$954,220·56
Premiums on Policies not marked off November 1, 1869.		502,489·32
		$1,456,709·88

PREMIUMS MARKED OFF as earned from November 1, 1869, to October 31, 1870:—

On Marine and Inland Risks	$880,746·79	
On Fire Risks	151,548·67	
		$1,032,295·46
Interest during the same period—Salvages, etc.		152,500·93
		$1,184,796·44

LOSSES, EXPENSES, etc., during the year as above:—

Marine and Inland Navigation Losses	$515,555·93	
Fire Losses	99,603·98	
Return Premiums	31,921·69	
Reinsurances	40,098·85	
Agency Charges, Advertising, Printing, etc.	50,501·40	
Taxes—United States, State, and Municipal Taxes	63,600·12	
Expenses	24,045·90	
		$875,126·97
		$309,669·47

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY November 1, 1870.

$300,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan (lawful money)	$333,375·00
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	214,000·00
200,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from Tax)	204,162·50
164,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	168,920·00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,700·00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	25,250·00
25,000	Western Penn. Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Penn. R. R. guarantee)	20,000·00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,000·00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	4,200·00
12,500	Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 250 Shares Stock	15,000·00
5,000	North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 100 Shares Stock	4,300·00
10,000	Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company, 80 Shares Stock	4,000·00
261,650	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties.	261,650·00
$1,260,150 Par.	Market Value	$1,993,557·50
	Cost, $1,264,447·34.	
	Real Estate	$56,000·00
	Bills Receivable for Insurances made	230,971·27
	Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies—Accrued Interest and other debts due the Company	93,375·47
	Stock and Scrip, etc., of sundry corporations, $7,950. Estimated value	3,912·00
	Cash	142,911·73
		$1 820,727·97

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 9, 1870.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a CASH DIVIDEND OF TEN PER CENT. on the CAPITAL STOCK, and SIX PER CENT. interest on the SCRIP of the Company, payable on and after the 1st of December proximo, free of National and State Taxes.

They have also declared a SCRIP DIVIDEND of TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. on the EARNED PREMIUMS for the year ending October 31, 1870 certificates of which will be issued to the parties entitled to the same, on and after the 1st of December proximo, free of National and State Taxes.

They have ordered, also, that the SCRIP CERTIFICATES OF PROFITS of the Company, for the year ending October 31, 1866, be redeemed in CASH, at the Office of the Company, on and after 1st of December proximo, all interest thereon to cease on that day.

By a provision of the Charter, all Certificates of Scrip not presented for redemption within five years after public notice that they will be redeemed, shall be forfeited and cancelled on the books of the Company.

No certificate of profits issued under $25. By the Act of Incorporation, "no certificate shall issue unless claimed within two years after the declaration of the dividends whereof it is evidence."

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	William G. Boulton,
Edmund A. Souder,	Edward Darlington,
Joseph H. Seal,	H. Jones Brooke,
James Traquair,	Edward Lafourcade,
Henry Sloan,	Jacob Riegel,
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William C. Ludwig,	Joshua P. Eyre,
Hugh Craig,	Spencer McIlvaine,
John D. Taylor,	John B. Semple, Pittsb'g
George W. Bernadou,	A. B. Berger, "
William C Houston,	D. T. Morgan, "
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THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Ass't Secretary. 11 11 17t

SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANIES.

SECURITY FROM LOSS BY BURGLARY, ROBBERY, FIRE, OR ACCIDENT.
The Fidelity Insurance, Trust, and Safe Deposit Company,
OF PHILADELPHIA,
IN THEIR
New Marble Fire-proof Building,
Nos. 329-331 CHESNUT Street.
Capital subscribed, $1,000,000; paid, $600,000.

COUPON BONDS, STOCKS, SECURITIES, FAMILY PLATE, COIN, DEEDS, and VALUABLES of every description received for safe-keeping, under guarantee, at very moderate rates.

The Company also rent SAFES INSIDE THEIR BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS, at prices varying from $15 to $75 a year, according to size. An extra size for Corporations and Bankers. Rooms and desks adjoining vaults provided for Safe Renters.

DEPOSITS OF MONEY RECEIVED ON INTEREST at three per cent., payable by check, without notice, and at four per cent., payable by check, on ten days' notice.

TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT furnished available in all parts of Europe.

INCOME COLLECTED and remitted for one per cent

The Company act as EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS, and GUARDIANS, and RECEIVE and EXECUTE TRUSTS of every description, from the Courts, Corporations, and Individuals.

N. B. BROWNE, President.
C. H CLARK, Vice-President.
ROBERT PATTERSON, Secretary and Treasurer.
DIRECTORS.

N. B. Browne,	Alexander Henry,
Clarence H. Clark,	Stephen A. Caldwell,
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Charles Macalester,	Henry C. Gibson,
Edward W. Clark,	J. Gillingham Fell.
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[5 13 fmw1

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Microscopes, Telescopes, Thermometers, Mathematical, Surveying, Philosophical and Drawing Instruments, at reduced prices.
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WANTED—A LADY TO MAKE HERSELF USEful. B. F. REIMER, Photographic Gallery, No. 624 ARCH Street. One experienced preferred. 1t*

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC Madame Seebach had a large audience to witness her performance of "Louisa Miller" in Schiller's wildly energetic play of *Intrigue and Love*. The very artistic faults of this piece conduce to a certain extent to its effectiveness in representation, and the character of "Louisa" is one that is admirably suited to Madame Seebach's graceful and beautiful style. She played last night with a great deal of tenderness and pathos, and both in the play and in her spirited recitation of Schiller's "Song of the Bell" she excited the enthusiasm of her audience to the highest pitch.

This evening Madame Seebach will appear in one of her greatest *roles*, "Marguerite," in Goethe's tragedy of *Faust*. No admirer of elevated dramatic art should miss seeing this performance.

There will be a matinee to-morrow, when Madame Seebach will appear as "Jane Eyre."

AT THE CHESNUT Mr. Frank Drew will have a farewell benefit, when he will appear as "Handy Andy," "Monsieur Jacques," and will give imitations of famous actors. This is a fine bill, and it should attract a crowded house.

There will be a matinee to-morrow, when Mr. Drew will appear.

On Monday Mrs. James A. Oates and her burlesque troupe will appear in Herve's *Petite Faust*.

AT THE WALNUT Mr. J. S. Clarke will take a benefit this evening, when he will personate "Babington Jones" in John Brougham's comedy of *Among the Breakers*, "Cousin Joe" in *The Rough Diamond*, and "Jack Humphries" in *Turning the Tables*.

A matinee will be given to-morrow, when Mr. Clarke will appear as "Asa Trenchard" in *Our American Cousin*.

AT THE ARCH Shakespeare's beautiful comedy of *As You Like It* will be represented this evening with Mrs. Drew as "Rosalind." The performance will conclude with the comic drama of *Andy Blake*.

ADAM FOREPAUGH'S CIRCUS AND MENAGERIE is attracting large audiences every afternoon and evening at the corner of Broad and Wallace streets. This is a first rate show, and fathers of families cannot give their youngsters a greater treat than by taking them to see it.

MR. CARL WOLFSOHN will give his first matinee of the present season to-day at 4 o'clock P. M., at the Foyer of the Academy of Music. A fine programme of classical music will be presented.

AT THE AMERICAN Pedanto the great gymnast, and numerous other talented performers will appear this evening. There will be a matinee to-morrow.

AT DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE the opening of the minstrel season has been crowned with brilliant success, and crowded houses have been in attendance every evening during the present week. This troupe is large and efficient, and the programme each evening is full of excellent entertainment. There will be a matinee to-morrow, when the price of admission will be 25 cents to all parts of the house.

AT THE ARCH STREET OPERA HOUSE Hughey Dougherty will deliver his funny speech this evening. Sheridan and Mack will execute their songs and dances. There will be a grand *Railroad Smash-up* and a variety of other features that will make a most attractive entertainment, which will conclude with the pantomime of *The Baker's Mishap*.

THE GERMANIA ORCHESTRA will give a public rehearsal at Musical Fund Hall to-morrow afternoon. An excellent programme of classical and popular music will be performed.

THE ENGLISH OPERA.—On Monday a season of twelve nights and two matinees of English opera will commence at the Academy of Music. The principal artists who are announced to appear are well known to the public, and representing as they do the strength of the two companies of last year, a series of superior performances may be expected from them. This English troupe is the only operatic combination now in the field, and so far as there are any indications at present, the only performances of opera we will have this season will be such as they will give. The *repertoire* is large, and the operas announced are such as are well worth hearing, and it is to be hoped that the audiences will be as large as the merits of the troupe deserve.

For the first week are announced *Il Trovatore*, *The Bohemian Girl*, *The Huguenots*, *Dinorah*, *Martha*, *Fra Diavolo*, and *Oberon*. The most prominent feature of this programme is Meyerbeer's beautiful opera of *Dinorah*, which has never before been given in this city in English, and which is too seldom performed in any shape. Another performance of great interest will be Weber's *Oberon*, which created such a sensation when it was brought out for one or two evenings at the end of last season by the Parepa-Rosa troupe. The other works announced are old-established favorites, that are well worth hearing even by those who have heard them frequently, and altogether the prospect for a series of first-rate entertainments is most promising. During the second week an equally attractive list of operas is announced. Considering the low prices of admission, the merits of the company, and the excellence of the operas they will perform, there should be crowded houses every evening.

Single seats can now be secured at the Academy and at the music store of F. A. North & Co., No. 1026 Chesnut street.

"Mr. Ruddiman and Reform."

To the Editors of the Evening Telegraph.

GENTLEMEN:—An editorial article under the above caption appeared in the issue of your journal published on Monday. I am so misrepresented in very important respects by the terms in which I am there referred to, that I cannot do less than claim similar publicity and prominence for this note of correction, and I do not doubt, from the usual spirit of fairness displayed by you, that you will accord to me so appropriate a medium for self-vindication.

In the first place, then, I am not a "political aspirant," nor is it "well known" that I have ambitions of such a sort. Upon several occasions, it is true, mention has been made of my name in connection with nominations to official place, and I have been subjected, as almost the natural sequence, to that kind of individual malignity which disregards the decencies both of propriety and truth, and of that more general disparagement and abuse which so often finds its vehicle of diffusion in the newspaper press; but in all these instances I have never been a willing candidate for public notice and preference, and only so at the earnest desire, and sometimes entreaty, of warmly-affected friends, whose kindly spirit has been permitted to overrule my own quieter tastes and humble self-appreciation. The words "political aspirant" have come to possess a low and offensive significance, and I do not choose to have them applied to me without a denial of the fitness of their application.

Equally objectionable—indeed, with a worse implication—is that portion of your article which attributes to me the desire to propitiate some "ring," of which the existence is presumed by you. I know of no such ring, and have neither fellowship nor sympathy with it. My sentiments are too hostile to all such improper and selfish combinations, and my sense of what is due as well to my self-respect as to just regard for that which is manly and true, is too keen and controlling to suffer me to become party to, much less the servant of, any class or clique with objects so unfair and so mischievous. My own pecuniary interests and personal advancement might have been vastly more enhanced and profitable if I had consented heretofore to recognize such conditions and alliances as could have brought me into co-operation with those objects. But I have had other and higher aims than a course like that could present to me; and in the pursuits of an honorable and dignified profession have been quite content to find my higher satisfaction and to secure my more legitimate rewards.

The delay in the appointment of the committee, to which you think there is reason to complain, I had no motive other than that which has commended itself to my best judgment and most conscientious wish to discharge faithfully the duty entrusted to me. Whenever that motive shall have exhausted its force, the committee will be announced by me. If it shall then appear that I have put it in your power to be able to speak favorably of my committee I shall be gratified, but my own estimate of the character and extent of the responsibility cast upon me will be the principle that shall govern me in whatever appointments I may make.

I am respectfully yours,
WILLIAM H. RUDDIMAN.

November 9, 1870.

CITY ITEMS.

A YOUNG WIFE'S REQUEST.—Wife—Charley, I wish when you come up to-night you'd stop into your druggist's and get me a bottle of PLANTATION BITTERS. Be sure and get the genuine.

Charley—What in the world, Mary, are you going to do with Plantation Bitters?

Wife—Everybody that I know is in ecstacy over Plantation Bitters, and I am going to try them myself. I am assured by several of my friends that the Bitters will cure my dyspepsia, and at the same time do away with that terrible nausea which you know I am at times subject to. The doctor was in yesterday, and says that all I want is a tonic, and that Plantation Bitters is the best that can be got.

Charley—It is just the thing, my dear; and it is strange that I had not thought of it before.

TO THE PUBLIC.—Why not come to headquarters at once and save yourselves the trouble of looking around? Hundreds of people call daily and say they have been looking for clothing, but have been unable to suit themselves in styles, qualities, and price until they came to the great and popular Brown Stone Hall of Rockhill & Wilson, Nos. 603 and 605 Chesnut street, where everything in the Clothing line is found to suit both the taste and pocket.

VALER'S RESTAURANT, No. 923 ARCH STREET, elegantly fitted up, is now in full blast, serving all the delicacies of the season from 6 A. M. to midnight. Parties returning from the theatres or opera house served at the shortest notice from an unsurpassed bill of fare. Ladies' Saloon on the second floor.

MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No. 8 South Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a fine assortment of fine American Western Watches. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the worth of their money.

AN ENEMY IN YOUR MOUTH.—Do not put an enemy in your mouth to steal away your teeth. Beware of destructive tooth washes and tooth powders, many of which are base imitations of SOZODONT. Insure a life lease of sound teeth and fragrant breath, by adopting the fragrant SOZODONT.

SEA MOSS FARINE from pure Irish Moss, for Blanc Mange, Puddings, Custards, Creams, etc. etc. The cheapest, healthiest, and most delicious food in the world.

PHILADELPHIA can now boast of the most magnificent Dollar Store in the world, at the marble palace, No. 819 Chesnut street.

"SPALDING'S GLUE," handy about the house, mends everything.

MARRIED.

ALLEN—DULLES.—On the 10th of November, by the Rev. John W. Dulles, FRANK OLCOTT ALLEN, Esq., to ELIZABETH HOMER, youngest daughter of Joseph H. Dulles, Esq.

CRANE—PIERSON.—On the 9th of September, 1869, by the Rev. William B. Wood, at No. 1550 Franklin street, ROBERT W. CRANE to AUGUSTA C. PIERSON, both of Philadelphia.

DIED.

BICKNELL.—The interment of the remains of Mrs. EMILY L. BICKNELL, widow of the late Dr. Rufus Bicknell, of West Philadelphia, will take place at Woodland Cemetery on Friday afternoon, Nov. 11th, at 4 o'clock punctually. Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to be present.

CROCK.—On the 10th instant, IDA FLORENCE, daughter of Henry and Amanda Crock, aged 17 months and 14 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, Strawberry Mansion, on Sunday afternoon, at 1 o'clock. To proceed to Roxborough Cemetery.

EWING.—On the 8th instant, GEORGE H. EWING, aged 62 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, Independence Lodge, No. 55, I. O. of O. F., and the Riggers' Beneficial Association, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 117 Mifflin street, on Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. Interment at Ebenezer Church Ground.

LARASON.—Fell asleep in Jesus, on the 8th instant, JAMES D. LARASON, aged 36 years.

The relatives and friends and Welcome Lodge, No. 229, I. O. of O. F.; Ark of Safety Division, No. 385, S. of T.; Liberty Council, No. 11, O. U. A. M.; Keystone Lodge, No. 2, K. of P., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the late residence, No. 603 East Dauphin street, on Sunday, at 1 o'clock. Funeral services at Front Street M. E. Church.

MANGAN.—Suddenly, on the evening of the 9th instant, FREDDIE ELLENGER, youngest son of George C. and E. O. Mangan, aged 7 years and 6 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his parents' residence, No. 1601 Brown street, on Monday, the 14th instant, at 1 P. M. Interment at Mount Moriah Cemetery.

WALKER.—On Friday morning, the 11th instant, MARGARET S. WALKER.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her sister, Mrs. Ellen F. Jayne, No. 931 N. Broad street, on Monday morning, the 14th instant, at 11 A. M., without further notice.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see Inside Pages.

☞ OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF REVISION OF TAXES, No. 11 STATE HOUSE ROW.
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 9, 1870.

The Board of Revision of Taxes will meet at their office, No. 11 State House Row, on the following days between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M., for the purpose of hearing appeals from the Assessors' Returns of Taxes for the year 1871, as follows:—

First and Second Wards—MONDAY, November 4, 1870.
Third and Fourth Wards—TUESDAY, November 15, 1870.
Fifth and Sixth Wards—WEDNESDAY, November 16, 1870.
Seventh and Eighth Wards—THURSDAY, November 17, 1870.
Ninth and Tenth Wards—FRIDAY, November 18, 1870.
Eleventh and Twelfth Wards—SATURDAY, November 19, 1870.
Thirteenth and Fourteenth Wards—MONDAY, November 21, 1870.
Fifteenth and Sixteenth Wards—TUESDAY, November 22, 1870.
Seventeenth and Eighteenth Wards—WEDNESDAY, November 23, 1870.
Nineteenth Ward—FRIDAY, November 25, 1870.
Twentieth Ward—SATURDAY, November 26, 1870.
Twenty-first and Twenty-second Wards—MONDAY, November 28, 1870.
Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards—TUESDAY, November 29, 1870.
Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth Wards—WEDNESDAY, November 30, 1870.
Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth Wards—THURSDAY, December 1, 1871.

THOMAS COCHRAN,
WILLIAM LOUGHLIN,
SAMUEL HAWORTH,
11 9 wfm 3t Board of Revision of Taxes.

☞ FOR NON-RETENTION OR INCONTINence of Urine, irritation, inflammation, or ulceration of the bladder or kidneys, diseases of the prostate glands, stone in the bladder, calculus, gravel or brick dust deposits, and all diseases of the bladder, kidneys, and dropsical swellings, USE HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU. 10 1 7w

☞ WENDELL PHILLIPS IN HIS "LOST ARTS" could appropriately refer to the NEW one by which Letter Press Copies can be taken from PRINTING executed at HELFENSTEIN & LEWIS' Railroad and Commercial Printing House, FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets. 1t

☞ MANHOOD AND YOUTHFUL VIGOR are regained by HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. 10 1 7w

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS—OFFICE OF THE SCHOOLCRAFT IRON COMPANY, No. 407 LIBRARY Street, Philadelphia.

A special meeting of the Stockholders of the Schoolcraft Iron Company will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 23d day of November, A. D. 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Office of the Company, No. 407 LIBRARY Street, Philadelphia, to take into consideration the execution of a mortgage upon the property of the company, and the issue of the bonds of the company to an amount not exceeding one hundred and twenty thousand dollars ($120,000) bearing interest at a rate not exceeding ten per centum per annum, to be secured by said mortgage.

The meeting will also be asked to take into consideration the assignment of the real and personal property of the company in trust for the benefit of its creditors, or such other measures as may be laid before it to provide for the payment of the debts of the company.

By order of the Board of Directors,
THOMAS SPARKS, Secretary.
Philadelphia, Oct. 13, 1870. 10 22 4w

☞ HAVE YOU HEARD ABOUT THIS?—Owing to the high price of meats of all kinds, a company has been organized to manufacture pork out of pig iron. Whatever doubts may arise in regard to the success of this novel enterprise, there can be none concerning the superiority of the Honeybrook Lehigh Coal sold by J. C. HANCOCK, at the northwest corner of Ninth and Master streets. This superb vein of anthracite maintains the high reputation it gained when first introduced to our market. It is just the fuel that every housekeeper should use, and when prepared under HANCOCK'S supervision is entirely free from dust or slate. Test it for yourselves. 9 9 3m

☞ REMOVAL.—THE "EVENING HERALD" will be issued on and after TO-MORROW (Saturday) from the new office, No. 23 S. SEVENTH Street, next door to the corner of Jayne street; a commodious building, and with new press, etc., every facility will be at hand to please our patrons. 1t

☞ ENFEEBLED AND DELICATE CONSTITutions, of both sexes, use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. It will give brisk and energetic feelings, and enable you to sleep well. 10 1 7w

☞ THE "EVENING HERALD"—A lively Afternoon Journal, price one cent, has all the latest City and Telegraphic News.

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☞ HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU is pleasant in taste and odor, free from all injurious properties, and immediate in its action. 10 1 7w

☞ OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 109 South THIRD Street.
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 9, 1870.

An instalment of five dollars per share on the subscriptions to the preferred stock of The National Railway Company will be due and payable at the Office of the Company, No. 109 South THIRD Street, Philadelphia, on or before the 25th of November, 1870. By order of the Board of Directors.
11 8 6t JACOB RIEGEL, Treasurer.

☞ TAKE NO MORE UNPLEASANT AND unsafe remedies for unpleasant and dangerous diseases. Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU AND IMPROVED ROSE WASH. 10 1 7w

☞ MARCY'S SCIOPTICON IS A GREATLY improved form of MAGIC LANTERN.

For Home, Sunday-school, and Lecture-room it is unrivalled. Call and see, No. 1340 CHESNUT Street, opposite U. S Mint. Exhibitions given to schools and evening parties. L. J. MARCY. 11 5 6t*

☞ THE GLORY OF MAN IS STRENGTH.—Therefore the nervous and debilitated should immediately use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. 10 1 7w

☞ SHATTERED CONSTITUTIONS RESTORED by HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. 10 1 7w

DIVIDENDS, ETC.

☞ OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, November 1, 1870.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash, on or after November 30, 1870.

Blank powers of attorney for collecting dividends can be had at the office of the company.

The office will be opened at 8 A. M. and closed at 3 P. M., from November 30 to December 3, for the payment of dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.
THOMAS T. FIRTH,
11 1 2m Treasurer.

FINANCIAL.

530. 530.

REMOVAL.

Harrisson Grambo,
BANKER,

HAS REMOVED TO HIS NEW OFFICE,

No. 530 WALNUT Street.

HIS UNRIVALLED CONVENIENCES WILL ENABLE HIM TO ACCOMMODATE HIS RAPIDLY INCREASING BUSINESS, AND EXTEND THE GREATER FACILITIES TO HIS PATRONS.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS RECEIVED AND INTEREST ALLOWED ON DAILY BALANCES.

ORDERS PROMPTLY EXECUTED FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF ALL RELIABLE SECURITIES.

COLLECTIONS MADE EVERYWHERE.

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☞ THIS OFFICE IS IN DIRECT TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION WITH ALL THE FINANCIAL CENTRES OF THE COUNTRY.

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FOR SALE.

Six Per Cent. Loan of the City of Williamsport, Pennsylvania,
FREE OF ALL TAXES,
At 85, and Accrued Interest.

These Bonds are made absolutely secure by act of Legislature compelling the city to levy sufficient tax to pay interest and principal.

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Ladies' Riding Habits made to order. 10 7 6t

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A LEGAL INVESTMENT
FOR
Trustees, Executors and Administrators.

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$2,000,000
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Pennsylvania Railroad Co.'s
GENERAL MORTGAGE
Six Per Cent. Bonds
at 95
And Interest Added to the Date of Purchase.
All Free from State Tax, and Issued in Sums of $1000.

These bonds are coupon and registered, interest on the former payable January and July 1; on the latter April and October 1, and by an act of the Legislature, approved April 1, 1870, are made a LEGAL INVESTMENT for Administrators, Executors, Trustees, etc. For further particulars apply to

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E. W. Clark & Co.,
W. H. Newbold, Son & Aertsen,
C. & H. Borie. 11 1 1m*

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BANKERS AND BROKERS.

NOVEMBER COUPONS WANTED.

City Warrants

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SUCCESSORS TO
F. F. KELLY & CO.,
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At 90 and the Accrued Interest Added.

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RAILROAD
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FREE OF TAXES.

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AT 82½ AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

For the convenience of investors these Bonds are issued in denominations of

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The money is required for the purchase of additional Rolling Stock and the full equipment of the Road.

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Successors to Smith, Randolph & Co.

Every branch of the business will have prompt attention as heretofore.

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1 10 1m 0. 147 South FOURTH Street.

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McKEONE, VAN HAAGEN & CO.,
11 7 6trp MANUFACTURERS.

A DREAM OF GIRARD AND ITS CONSEQUENCES.

Stephen Girard was one of the most remarkable men who ever lived. Philadelphia, the city where he amassed his great fortune in business, was the recipient of his munificent bounty at his death, and his name and memory are well preserved in the Girard College, Girard Row, Girard avenue, Girard Bank, Girard Insurance Company, Girard House, etc. At Girard College, where the support and education of some five hundred orphan and half-orphan boys are provided for, there is a marble statue of Mr. Girard, which represents him with exact fidelity to his appearance in life. He was of short stature, a benevolent smile, and had a shrewd face. He wore a large, peculiar coat, and his hair was tied in a queue. His whole life was marked by eccentricities, which, in no particular, were more observable than in his occasional acts of benevolence.

In his office was a young man as clerk, who attended to his duties very intelligently and faithfully. This had attracted the attention of Mr. Girard, for nothing escaped him. One morning he came into the office, and, calling the clerk, remarked:—

"Young man, I dreamed about you last night."

"Dreamed of me!" returned the clerk, in surprise.

"Yes; I saw a form and heard a voice. The form was your own, and the voice said:—'This man is your best clerk, but he should be a cooper. Merchants fail, but coopers are always sure of a living by their trade.' So you must leave me and learn to be a first-rate cooper. I never go contrary to my dreams. They often tell me how to proceed. I trust them as I do my own judgment, and obey them conscientiously. Go and get a place to learn the trade of a cooper, and when you can make a barrel come and see me again."

The clerk was, of course, greatly astonished. But he had no fear of toil, and he knew that he would lose nothing, in any event, by falling in with the directions of Mr. Girard. Accordingly he settled up his affairs at the office, and in a few days engaged with Mr. Girard's cooper to learn the trade. During a long period he kept steadily at work, and made excellent progress.

Meanwhile Mr. Girard had not forgotten him. He often saw the young man in his overalls on the wharves at work, and he always spoke encouragingly to him. He had not made up his mind as to what he would do for him, but he was greatly pleased at the successful carrying out of his dream. On one occasion, as he came from the wharf, he muttered:

"My young cooper is doing well. He is a man every inch of him. I must give him a helping hand."

A few nights subsequently the good old man was sleeping calmly in his humble-looking apartment. His real wealth did not show itself in anything about him. The furniture was old fashioned, and all the surroundings were strictly after the plain taste of the owner. As he slumbered his countenance was calm, and without the trace of a single care. At times a slight smile flitted over his face, and he seemed to be in a pleasant dream. His slumbers continued for a considerable time, when he suddenly awoke. He rubbed his eyes and then spoke.

"Ah, ha!" he said, "I've had a dream again about my young cooper. I thought that I'd hear something about him again. There is a good spirit looking after his welfare, surely. 'When he finishes his apprenticeship, and is a good cooper, give him twenty thousand dollars to start in business,' whispered the voice in my ear. Of course I will. He is worthy of encouragement. The money will go into good hands. Of course I'll give it to him, but in my own way. Ha! ha! I've a plan for that."

Soon the old man dropped into slumber again. He had the same calm countenance, and the same serene smile. His life was devoid of all evil, and his dreams were of good deeds in store for the future.

Time passed on. One day the young man came into Mr. Girard's office. He was in the garb of a mechanic, and he looked healthful and sinewy from manual labor.

"Good day, Mr. Girard," he said, as the old gentleman turned to him with a warm greeting. "I have come to tell you that I am a good cooper now. I've served my entire time."

"Can you make a good barrel?"

"As good as any cooper in Philadelphia."

"Make me twenty, and bring them here yourself."

The young man went off, and in an hour was heard at work at the barrels. He was really a superior workman, and when the twenty barrels were completed they were the admiration of all in the shop. When they had been placed in Mr. Girard's store he examined every one of them with the closest scrutiny. He looked at the staves, the hoops, the heads, the shape, the cutting, and the driving, and in the end remarked to the young cooper, who was anxiously waiting for his verdict:—

"They are good barrels. I never saw better. You have learned your trade and done your part faithfully. Come into the counting-room, and I'll now do mine."

The couple went into the office. The old man's face was beaming with pleasure and satisfaction, and the young man's was flushed and pale by turns from the peculiar circumstances of the moment. Mr. Girard took down his check book and wrote a check. This he cut out, and then, turning to the young man, said:—

"My young friend, listen to me. Your fidelity, promptness, and energy early attracted my attention. Then I had the dream about you I mentioned to you a long time ago. You acted with alacrity upon the suggestion made in consequence of that dream, and to-day you stand before me skilled in a trade. I have dreamed of you in the meantime. A good spirit whispered into my ear to give you twenty thousand dollars. You have made for me twenty superior barrels, for which I will now pay you one thousand each, making twenty thousand in all."

Mr. Girard at this juncture placed in the hand of the agitated young man the check he had prepared.

"Now," he continued, "you have a capital to commence business as a merchant, if you see fit. Should disaster overtake you go to your trade again."

The young man broke forth in a torrent of thanks, but Mr. Girard abruptly stopped him, saying:—

"You lose interest on your money while you talk. I have fulfilled my dreams, and done justice by you. Good morning."

Here this strange interview ended. The young man went away with the deepest gratitude in his heart, and a resolution to make a name in business worthy of the respect of his generous benefactor. He subsequently became one of the first merchants of Philadelphia. This incident is one of the most singular in the history of Mr. Girard, and no less in the annals of dreams.

THE LOST ARTS.

From the Louisville Courier-Journal.

A correspondent who writes us from Lexington under the name of "A Young Student," says he has seen it mentioned in one of the newspapers that Wendell Phillips recently delivered a lecture on the subject of the lost arts, and requests us to tell him what the lost arts are. We'll do it. At least we'll tell him what some of them are, but we write late at night, on the eve of an important election, and must necessarily be brief. We are not quite sure that we know what all the lost arts are, as we had nothing to do with losing them, and, indeed, were unavoidably absent when it was done. What little we know about the matter, though, is heartily at the service of "A Young Student," whose inquiring turn of mind ought to be encouraged.

The Egyptians—those antiquated cusses who carved the Sphynx, erected the Pyramids and built the splendid temples of Karnac and Memphis and Luxor—possessed the art of hardening copper until it would cut stone quite as well as steel does in our day. The Egyptians, some of whom may have been introduced to "A Young Student" in the unique though rather unanimated character of mummies, had no steel. And this is equal to saying that they had no radical administration, for with such an administration they would have had scarcely anything else but steel. The art of hardening copper to that extent is not known now, and is, therefore, one of the lost arts.

The "heathen Chinee," who, as Truthful James tells us, "for ways that are dark and for tricks that are vain is peculiar," could once turn out a porcelain tea-cup which when empty was white and clear, without a sign of coloring, but which when filled with tea exhibited a number of pictures very prettily colored. This was many years ago. The last Chinaman who understood this beautiful business happened to have no children to inherit it, and he was mean enough—and we say it in no spirit of unkindness to the Oriental departed—to go up the spout and take the secret along with him. Both his surviving countrymen and the French have spent many a precious hour and many a valuable dab of porcelain clay in attempts to rediscover the art, but in vain. That elegant trick, too, is among the lost arts.

Damascus is the oldest city in the world. "A Young Student" will find it laid down on any authentic map of Central New York, where nothing in the way of names of towns and cities is anything at all unless it is classic. They have a large manufacturing establishment there, employing nine hundred able-bodied hands, which does nothing but snatch classic names from ancient history and bestow them upon towns and villages.

This, however, by the way. The sword-blades that were once made by the artisans of Damascus were the most curious things of the sort that can well be imagined. You could take one of them and tie it in a knot, or hammer it all day over a stump, and when you got done you would find the blade just as good as new, and some say a little better. The manufacturers of these swords, who were few in number, were very careful not to let outsiders know how the thing was done, and when the last one of them was gathered to his fathers the exportation of Damascus blades gradually ceased. They were no longer worth exporting. The art of making them was lost.

"A Young Student," of course, knows the history of the Tyrian purple, and how it was made and what it was like, and all that sort of thing. At least we hope so, for we don't know anybody else that does. All the leading dyers of the world have been sighing for the rediscovery of that royal color for centuries, but it is generally understood that they have sighed in vain. We think, though, that although the art is lost, we have lost little or nothing besides the art. The chances are that the two colors, Solferino and Magenta, which Mr. Perkins, of London, produced from coal-tar, after two years of constant experiment, are either quite as beautiful as anything that Tyre could boast in her most purple days.

THE TOYS OF THE PAST—A RECORD OF DEPARTED JOYS.—In an interesting article in *All the Year Round* on the toys of the past half century occur these remarks:—

"Itinerant toymen seem always to have dealt in a class of ware different from that sold in shops. Early in this century a Chinaman who sold a small drum, which, with peas inside, answered the purpose of a rattle, and a fish suspended at the end of a line, was as well-known a figure as the Turk who sold rhubarb in Cheapside. There was another drum which was hung from a stick by a piece of horsehair, and when this was whirled round a rattling sound was produced, not by the drum itself, which was merely a weight, but by the friction of the horsehair against the stick. A modern and very attractive street toy was an ingenious machine, the mere movement of which causes a large flock of clay birds to flutter down a number of wires. Ten years have now elapsed since this ingenious toy was at the height of its popularity, but we do not often see it now.

"The flat wooden snake, with joints of cat-gut, which, held by the tip of the tail, waves backwards and forwards to the terror of timid urchins, has still its place in some toy-shops; so also has the toad whose tail, turned round, is fastened under the throat with cobbler's wax, and who leaps when the wax becomes less adhesive, though this rude method of producing spontaneous motion is driven into the shade by the more perfect clockwork. But a snake made of a single spiral shaving of horn, with a solid head of the same material, which was capable of being extended to a considerable length, and which, when pressed together, was packed into a small cylindrical box, has fled beyond the limits of my observation. A fault in the mimic reptile was the ridiculously extreme delicacy of its constitution. The vertebral column, of which alone its body was composed, was always getting some unfortunate twist, and an attempt to repair the misfortune was generally followed by a compound fracture. Equally fragile were those little hollow wax dolls which are now furnished by shops of the humblest kind, where the bottle which contains them is ranged with other bottles, scantily stocked with sugar-plums, brandy-balls and other old-fashioned dainties. Like many specimens of the great toy, man, the little hollow doll had its social status once, though it is now in lowly places. I recollect very well the attempt of a young lady in her teens to dress such a doll. She worked with fairy fingers, but the attempt to put a sash round the waist had a result like that which is said to arise from the bite of a huge shark, and which is described in the pathetic ballad "Bryan and Pirene." Destined to perpetual destruction, the little wax doll had its avenger in the sturdy Dutch mannikin, which is utterly indestructible, save in its hair, and which, seated on a table, had a knack of bobbing forward and assailing its proprietor with its hard, sharply-pointed nose. The hollow doll's successor is the little china doll of the present day, which, always connected with a bath, seems to have been created for the purpose of perpetual ablution. Be it borne in mind that, in the olden times, every doll was a miniature of a grown-up person. The doll representing infancy is a modern invention, and in the French vocabulary has a name to itself, being called a "bebe," whereas the other doll takes the generic name "poupee."

INSURANCE.

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA

JANUARY 1, 1870.

Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.

Capital.....$500,000

Assets.....$2,783,581

Losses Paid since organization.....$23,000,000

Receipts of Premiums, '69, $1,991,837'45
Interest from Investments, 1869..... 114,696'74
$2,106,534'19
Losses paid, 1869.....$1,035,386'84

STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS.

First Mortgages on City Property.....	$766,450
United States Government and other Loan Bonds.....	1,122,846
Railroad, Bank, and Canal Stocks.....	55,708
Cash in Bank and Office.....	247,620
Loans on Collateral Security.....	32,558
Notes Receivable, mostly Marine Premiums.....	321,944
Accrued Interest.....	20,357
Premiums in course of transmission...	85,198
Unsettled Marine Premiums.....	100,900
Real Estate, Office of Company, Philadelphia.....	30,000
Total Assets Jan. 1, 1870.....	$2,783,581

DIRECTORS.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN,	FRANCIS R. COPE,
SAMUEL W. JONES,	EDW. H. TROTTER,
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C. H. REEVES, Assistant Secretary.
f6 10 1am

LUMBER.

1870 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1870

1870 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1870

1870 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1870

1870 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1870

1870 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1870

1870 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH, WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS, HICKORY. 1870

1870 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1870

1870 CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1870

1870 CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. 1870

MAULE, BROTHER & CO., 11§ No. 2500 SOUTH Street.

PANEL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.—COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES. 1 COMMON BOARDS. 1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS. WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS. YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS, 1¼ and 4¼ SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES. HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES. PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY, Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber for sale low for cash. T. W. SMALTZ, 5 31 6m No. 1715 RIDGE Avenue, north of Poplar St.

United States Builders' Mill, FIFTEENTH Street, Below Market.

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Wood Mouldings, Brackets and General Turning Work, Hand-rail Balusters and Newel Posts. (9 1 3m
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	$2,106,534'19
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STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS.

First Mortgages on City Property.....	$766,450
United States Government and other Loan Bonds.....	1,123,946
Railroad, Bank and Canal Stocks.....	55,708
Cash in Bank and Office.....	247,620
Loans on Collateral Security.....	85,558
Notes Receivable, mostly Marine Premiums	331,944
Accrued Interest.....	20,357
Premiums in course of transmission.....	85,198
Unsettled Marine Premiums.....	100,900
Real Estate, Office of Company, Philadelphia.....	30,000
	$2,783,581

DIRECTORS.

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1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL. 1870.
Franklin Fire Insurance Company OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.
Assets Aug. 1, '70 $3,009,888'24

CAPITAL..... $400,000 00
ACCRUED SURPLUS AND PREMIUMS. 2,609,888 24

INCOME FOR 1870, $810,000. LOSSES PAID IN 1869, $144,908'42.

Losses paid since 1829 over $5,500,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.
The Company also issues policies upon the Rents of all kinds of Buildings, Ground Rents, and Mortgages.
The "FRANKLIN" has no DISPUTED CLAIM.

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INCORPORATED MARCH 17, 1820.
OFFICE, No. 34 NORTH FIFTH STREET,
INSURE BUILDINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AND MERCHANDISE GENERALLY
From Loss by fire (in the City of Philadelphia only)
ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1870, $1,572,732

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Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

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John Devereux,	Daniel Haddock,
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FAME INSURANCE COMPANY
No. 809 CHESNUT Street.
INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL $200,000.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
Insurance against Loss or Damage by Fire either by Perpetual or Temporary Policies.

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THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO. OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office S. W. cor. FOURTH and WALNUT Streets.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
CASH Capital (paid up in full)..... $200,000 00
CASH Assets, October, 1870..... $81,139 12

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$8,000,000 IN GOLD.
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COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, OF ALL numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-six inches, with Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
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BAND BRACELETS. CHAIN BRACELETS.

We have just received a large and beautiful assortment of
Gold Band and Chain Bracelets,
Enamelled and engraved, of all sizes, at very low low prices. New styles constantly received.
WATCHES AND JEWELRY in great variety.
LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.,
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G. W. RUSSELL, No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
Agent for STEVENS' PATENT TOWER CLOCKS, both Remontoir & Graham Escapement, striking hour only, or striking quarters, and repeating hour on full chime.
Estimates furnished on application either personally or by mail. 5 26

WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO., Wholesale Dealers in WATCHES AND JEWELRY, S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets, 3 25§ Second floor, and late of No. 35 S. THIRD St.

EDUCATIONAL.

HALLOWELL SELECT HIGH SCHOOL FOR Young Men and Boys, which has been removed from No. 110 N. Tenth street, will be opened on September 12 in the new and more commodious buildings Nos. 112 and 114 N. NINTH Street. Neither effort nor expense has been spared in fitting up the rooms, to make this a first-class school of the highest grade.
A Preparatory Department is connected with the school. Parents and students are invited to call and examine the rooms and consult the Principals from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M. after August 16.
GEORGE EASTBURN, A. B.,
JOHN G. MOORE, M. S.,
8 17tf Principals.

H. Y. LAUDERBACH'S ACADEMY, ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS, No. 108 South TENTH Street.
A Primary, Elementary, and Finishing School for boys and young men. Persons interested in education are invited to call and witness the method of teaching and discipline practised. Circulars at Mr. Warburton's, No. 430 Chesnut street, or at the Academy. Open for visitors from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. 8 20

EDGEHILL SCHOOL
MERCHANTVILLE, N. J.,
Four Miles from Philadelphia.
Next session begins MONDAY, October 3.
For circulars apply to
3 21 1y Rev. T. W. CATTELL.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, Nos. 1527 AND 1529 SPRUCE Street, Philadelphia, will reopen on TUESDAY, September 13. French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the institute.
6 15 wfm 6m L. D'HERVILLY, Principal.

THE FINE ARTS.

NEW PICTURES.

"THE SPIRIT OF THE MIST," by T. Buchanan Read.
"ROME," from the Palatine Hill, by J. O. Montalant.
THE GRAND WORK,
"The White Mountain Notch,"
BY THOMAS HILL.
New Rogers Group, "Coming to the Parson."
Exquisite Swiss Carvings from Interlaken, at all prices.
New Chromos. New Engravings.
"The Changed Cross;" "The Wetterhorn," 30x40, the largest ever made.
EARLES' GALLERIES.
No. 816 CHESNUT STREET.

ART EXHIBITION.

ON FREE EXHIBITION AT CHAS. F. HASELTINE'S GALLERY, No. 1125 CHESNUT STREET,
BRAUN'S FAMOUS PANORAMIC VIEWS of Berlin, Potsdam, Charlottenburg, Coblentz, Heidelberg, Jena, Weimar, Erfurt, Ems, Baden-Baden, Weisbaden, Brussels, Amsterdam, Waterloo, Liege Ypres, Rotterdam, Utrecht, etc. etc.
A complete set of the Berlin Museums, and interior views of all the rooms in the various royal palaces of Prussia.
Particular attention is drawn to the fact that in a few days 100 views on the Rhine and its fortifications, as never before seen, will be exhibited. 11 10

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SPECIAL NOTICE TO SHIPPERS
VIA SAVANNAH, GA.

FREIGHT WILL BE FORWARDED with our usual despatch to all points on the WESTERN AND ATLANTA, MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON, ALABAMA AND CHATTANOOGA, ROME, SELMA, ROME AND DALTON, SELMA AND MERIDIAN, VICKSBURG AND MERIDIAN, MOBILE AND OHIO, NEW ORLEANS, JACKSON AND GREAT NORTHERN RAILROADS, all Landings on the COOSA RIVER.
Through Bills of Lading given, and rates guaranteed to all points in the South and Southwest.
WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
10 17 tf No. 130 South THIRD Street.

LORILLARD STEAMSHIP COMPANY
FOR NEW YORK,
SAILING EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY.
RATES TEN CENTS PER 100 POUNDS, FOUR CENTS PER CUBIC FOOT, ONE CENT PER GALLON SHIP'S OPTION.
INSURANCE BY THIS LINE ONE-EIGHTH OF ONE PER CENT.
Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc.
No receipt or bill of lading signed for less than fifty cents.
Goods forwarded to all points free of commission.
Through bills of lading given to Wilmington, N. C., by the steamers of this line leaving New York tri-weekly. For further particulars apply to
JOHN F. OHL, PIER 19 NORTH WHARVES.
N. B.—The regular shippers by this line will be charged the above rates all winter.
Winter rates commence December 15. 9 8 §

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE and Raritan Canal.
SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.
DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINES,
Leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M.
The steam propellers of this company will commence loading on the 8th of March.
Through in twenty-four hours.
Goods forwarded to any point free of commission
Freights taken on accommodating terms.
Apply to
WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., Agents,
4§ No. 132 South DELAWARE Avenue.

DELAWARE AND CHESAPEAKE STEAM TOWBOAT COMPANY.—Barges towed between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Havre-de-Grace, Delaware City, and intermediate points.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents.
Captain JOHN LAUGHLIN, Superintendent.
Office, No. 12 South Wharves Philadelphia. 4 11§

SHIPPING.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
City of Paris, Saturday, Nov. 12, at 8 A. M.
City of Cork, via Halifax, Tuesday, Nov. 15, at 10 A. M.
City of London, Saturday, Nov. 19, at 2 P. M.
City of Brooklyn, Saturday, Nov. 26, at 8 A. M.
and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from pier No. 45 North river.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in gold.		Payable in currency.	
First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$3
To London	80	To London	35
To Paris	90	To Paris	38
To Halifax	20	To Halifax	15

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the company's office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.
Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
4 5 No. 402 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

THE REGULAR STEAMSHIPS ON THE PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE are ALONE authorized to issue through bills of lading to interior points South and West in connection with South Carolina Railroad Company.
ALFRED L. TYLER, Vice-President So. C. RR. Co.

PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO NEW ORLEANS, LA.
The JUNIATA will sail for New Orleans, via Havana, on Tuesday, November 15, at 8 A. M.
The YAZOO will sail from New Orleans, via Havana on ——, November ——.
THROUGH BILLS OF LADING at as low rates as by any other route given to Mobile, Galveston, INDIANOLA, ROCKPORT, LAVACCA, and BRAZOS, and to all points on the Mississippi river between New Orleans and St. Louis. Red River freights reshipped at New Orleans without charge of commissions.

WEEKLY LINE TO SAVANNAH, GA.
The PANTHER will sail for Savannah on Saturday, November 12 at 8 A. M.
The TONAWANDA will sail from Savannah on Saturday, November 12.
THROUGH BILLS OF LADING given to all the principal towns in Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Tennessee in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers, at as low rates as by competing lines.

SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO WILMINGTON, N. C.
The PIONEER will sail for Wilmington on Saturday, November 12, at 6 A. M. Returning, will leave Wilmington Saturday, November 19.
Connects with the Cape Fear River Steamboat Company, the Wilmington and Weldon and North Carolina Railroads, and the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad to all interior points.
Freights for Columbia, S. C., and Augusta, Ga., taken via Wilmington, at as low rates as by any other route.
Insurance effected when requested by shippers. Bills of lading signed at Queen street wharf on or before day of sailing.
WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent.
6 15 No. 130 South THIRD Street.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE, THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.
INCREASED FACILITIES AND REDUCED RATES FOR 1870.
Steamers leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.
RETURNING, leave RICHMOND MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, and NORFOLK TUESDAYS and SATURDAYS.
No Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing days.
THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.
Freight HANDLED BUTONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.
Steamships insure at lowest rates.
Freight received daily.
State Room accommodations for passengers.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 12 S. WHARVES and Pier 1 N. WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 15

FOR NEW YORK, via Delaware and Raritan Canal.
EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.
The Steam Propellers of the line will commence loading on the 8th instant, leaving daily as usual.
THROUGH IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.
Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York, North, East, or West, free of commission.
Freights received at low rates.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents, No. 12 S. DELAWARE Avenue.
JAMES HAND, Agent, No. 119 WALL Street, New York. 3 45

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEXANDRIA, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.
Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.
Freight received daily.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 14 North and South WHARVES.
HYDE & TYLER, Agents at Georgetown; M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 6 1

CORDAGE, ETC.

WEAVER & CO., ROPE MANUFACTURERS AND SHIP CHANDLERS,
No. 29 North WATER Street and
No. 28 North WHARVES, Philadelphia.
ROPE AT LOWEST BOSTON AND NEW YORK PRICES. 6 1

CORDAGE.
Manilla, Sisal and Tarred Cordage
At Lowest New York Prices and Freights.
EDWIN H. FITLER & CO.,
Factory, TENTH St. and GERMANTOWN Avenue.
Store, No. 23 S. WATER St. and 22 N. DELAWARE Avenue.
4 12 12m PHILADELPHIA

COAL.

COAL PER TON OF 2240 LBS. DELIVERED. LEHIGH, Furnace, $7'75; Stove, $8'00; Nut, $7'00; SCHUYLKILL, Furnace, $6'75; Stove, $7'00; Nut, $6'75; SHAMOKIN, Grate, $7'25; Stove, $7'50; Nut, $6'25.
EASTWICK & BROTHER,
Yard, No. 2200 WASHINGTON Avenue. Office, No. 228 DOCK Street. 8 20rp tf

ROTHERMEL & MANNING, LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL COAL,
Depot N. E. Corner NINTH and MASTER,
Offices, 43 South THIRD Street, 724 SANSOM " 10 12 tf

GROCERIES, ETC.

SHOTWELL'S SWEET CIDER,
Made expressly for our sales.
The first invoice of this CELEBRATED CIDER just received.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
11 7 Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

ROOFING.

READY ROOFING.—This Roofing is adapted to all buildings. It can be applied to STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS at one-half the expense of tin. It is readily put on old Shingle Roofs without removing the shingles, thus avoiding the damaging of ceilings and furniture while undergoing repairs. (No gravel used.)
PRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOFS WITH WELTON'S ELASTIC PAINT.
I am always prepared to Repair and Paint Roofs at short notice. Also, PAINT FOR SALE by the barrel or gallon; the best and cheapest in the market.
W. A. WELTON,
2 17§ No. 711 N. NINTH St., above Coates.

SAXON GREEN NEVER FADES.
8 1 6m

THE FOOD OF THE ANCIENTS.

Not one of us but has felt a strong curiosity about the food of the ancients. Diodorus Siculus says that the first men ranged over the fields and woods in search of food, like the beasts, eating every wild herb they could find and such food as the trees produced. An ancient writer affirms that the diet of the primeval race differed according to the productions of their respective countries; the Arcadians having lived on acorns, the Argives on pears, the Athenians on figs, etc. Plutarch relates that the Argives, led by Inachus, searched the woods for wild pears to support them. Pliny laments the savage condition of the first ages, "which subsisted on acorns." Galen not only thinks these accounts are true, but he tells us that "acorns afford as good nourishment as many sorts of grain; that in ancient times men lived on acorns alone, and that the Arcadians continued to eat them, long after the rest of Greece had made use of bread corn." Herodotus relates that upon the death of Lycurgus the Lacedæmonines, meditating the conquest of Arcadia, were told by the oracle that there were among them the best acorn eaters, who would repel them, in case they attempted to carry their arms thither, as afterward happened. Is it not strange with what perverse hallucination philosophers and poets have ever spoken of those periods in the history of the race as the "golden ages?" At length, by what steps we cannot know, agriculture, doubtless in simplest, rudest forms, began. Hesiodus ascribes this invention to Ceres, and admonishes the husbandman to pray to Jupiter and to her before he enters upon his labors. Pliny attributes still further the invention of the plough, grinding corn, and making bread to Ceres, and adds that "Divine honors were paid her in Attica, Italy, and Sicily, on this account." At length, as the wonderful story goes, the Creator gave man permission to eat the bodies of animals. This is said to have been given first to Noah in the following words:—"Every moving thing that liveth shall be meat for you, even as the green herb have I given you all things." And, immediately, another addition was made to man's stomach indulgences. "Noah began to be a husbandman, and he planted a vineyard, and he drank of the wine and was drunken." Of course he could not permit his family to indulge in wine, until he had first fully tested it upon himself. Might it not be poison? Might it not kill? With that self-sacrificing spirit so characteristic of man, Noah first tried it fully upon himself. Beer was discovered not long after. Herodotus informs us that in the corn province of Egypt where no vines grew, the people drank a sort of wine made of barley. This, it is thought, is the strong drink mentioned, together with wine, in many places in the Old Testament. It is thought by those who have given most attention to the food of the original race that different foods were introduced, much in the following order, viz.: "fruits, seeds, herbs, bread, milk, fish, flesh, wine, and ale: to which may be added butter, honey, eggs, olive oil, and cheese."—*Dio Lewis' Talks About People's Stomachs.*

LADIES IN PARLIAMENT.

Gordon, in his *Antiquities of Parliament*, says:—"The ladies of birth and quality sat in council with the Saxon witas." "The Abbess Hilda," says Bede, "presided in an ecclesiastical synod." In Weightred's great council at Baconfield, A. D. 694, the Abbesses sat and deliberated; and five of them signed decrees of that council along with the King, the bishops and nobles. King Edgar's charter to the Abbey of Crowland, A. D. 961, was with the consent of the nobles and Abbesses who signed the charter. In Henry III's and Edward I's time four Abbesses were summoned to Parliament—namely, of Shaftesbury, Berking, St. Mary of Winchester, and of Wilton. In the thirty-fifth of Edward III were summoned by writ to Parliament, to appear there by their proxies—namely, Mary, Countess of Norfolk, Alienor, Countess of Ormond, Anna Dispenser, Philippa, Countess of March, Johanna Fitzwater, Agnetta, Countess of Pembroke, Mary de St. Paul, Mary de Roos, Matilda, Countess of Oxford, and Catherine, Countess of Athol. These ladies were called *ad colloquium tractatum* by their proxies—a privilege peculiar to the peerage to appear and sit by proxy.—*Timbs' "Things not Generally Known."*

SCENES IN BAHIA.—Along the quay at the landing places the scene is original and notably confused and varied. Here are for sale the infinite variety of fruits, with huge bunches of golden bananas, miniature mountains of oranges; fishing baskets; and curious and rude implements of wood, and garments woven of straw; big parrots and little parnoquets with coats of softest and most delicate green; and tiny birds with marvelously beautiful plumage and feathers flashing and changing in the sunlight. A thousand articles for use or fancy are here for sale, and few of them such as are ever seen in the markets of the American States. The sellers are striking specimens of humanity, especially the women. They are blacks—the Minas negroes—people from the province of the Mines. They are strong, tall women, of much muscular development, black as midnight, heavy and coarse in features, and with a glossy, rough, and kind of dinted skin. They are dressed in bright and fancy colors, and wearing a characteristic feature of dress, in the ample and gracefully twisted turban of white gauze with which they all adorn their heads.

The principal street of the lower town is broad, paved with the familiar granite blocks, and lined with imposing buildings, devoted to purposes of business, for Bahia is one of the chief cities of the South American continent, and a place of much commercial importance. Here are seen the awkward heavy-wheeled carts, drawn by mules, and so bulky as to admit of the carrying of only small loads. There are only two or three streets that lead to the upper town, and these are crooked, quite narrow, and very steep. They are lined with such buildings as you think must have been common in Europe two centuries ago. It is a difficult matter to ascend these streets unless one is used to it, and so we took "Cadeiras" for the purpose.

The Bahian *Cadeira*—for it is essentially an institution of Bahia—is an excellent type of the old, almost legendary East Indian palanquin. Its bottom is a flat, oval-shaped footboard, to which are affixed upright rods, one before and the other behind, supporting a kind of ornamental, dome-like top, and from this hangs curtains of dark blue tinsel-trimmed cloth, that may be thrown open or closed as you please. There is a seat within this affair, and having fixed yourself, with care to preserve a good balance, the chair is lifted by two negroes, and by a pole which runs through the top of the carriage, and the ends of which rest upon the shoulders of the men, you are carried along, but with less comfort than in any other affair of the kind I ever saw. The sedan chair of China is infinitely more agreeable.—*Correspondence Providence Journal.*

THAT SEA SERPENT.

That old wandering Jew of the reptile tribe, the sea-serpent, has turned up in a mill-pond in Iowa, greatly to the annoyance of the thrifty farmer who owns the surrounding land. His dimensions are given to us by a somewhat indefinite standard of measurement, the report being that he is "of the size of a stove-pipe." He glides about on the surface of the pond, gobbling up the ducks and geese which may chance to be disporting themselves upon its waters, and making occasional excursions by land to the neighboring hen-coops and pig-sties. The hideous old monster has a voracious appetite, and appears to have no diffidence in helping himself to any stray edibles which happen to fall in his way. Moreover, he bears a charmed life. All attempts to slay him prove futile, and he will doubtless continue to roam over the face of the earth, a terror to those who go down to the sea in ships, and an annoyance to the rural populations when he takes his pleasure trips to the mill-ponds of the interior. A crusade should be organized against this ubiquitous old humbug, to rid the world of his presence, provided a vulnerable spot can be found in his picturesque carcass.

THE SATAN ROCKET.—We borrow the following account of this invention from *La France*:—"M. L——, the distinguished civi engineer and chemist of the Rue de Londres, Paris, has just invented a rocket which will be a formidable engine of defense; he has christened it the Fusee-Satan. We have seen this rocket made, and we will endeavor to describe it to our readers. To the end of an ordinary rocket is attached a very slight receptacle of tin, having exactly the shape of a conical bullet. In this receptacle is arranged a chamber filled with a composition based, we believe, upon sulphuret of carbon. which composition once lighted gives out considerable heat. A fusee communicates from this chamber with the top of the rocket. The tin bullet is filled, just before being used, with petroleum oil; the lighted rocket rises in the air, and traverses the space necessary to arrive over a certain spot. Arrived above its object, the rocket sets fire to the fusee, the composition in the chamber of the bullet takes light, bursts its envelope, and at the same time fires the petroleum, which falls like a sheet of flame, and continues burning. This sheet of flame fills a space of 16 to 24 square metres, according to the size of the rocket. No. 1 throws 1 litre of petroleum; No. 2, 2 litres; and No. 3, 3 litres. They can be thrown a distance of 6 kilometres, and aimed with great precision, being balanced by means of a long stick attached to each rocket, which maintains the elevation given to it at the time of discharge. Some interesting experiments were made with this weapon, at Saint Cloud, last month. In less than ten minutes a considerable space of ground was covered with a sea of fire. A committee composed of superior officers of artillery presided over the experiments, and the general at their head was appalled by the terrible nature of this engine of destruction. Just imagine this sea of fire falling upon the Prussian masses, burning everything, setting light to the cartridges in the soldiers' pouches, and to the ammunition vans of the artillery. Their rout would be complete. The committee, in its report, has declared, in its opinion, no civilized nation could make use of these rockets except for reprisals, and it would be only in case of the Prussians firing upon Paris with petroleum bombs, such as they used at Strasbourg, that the defenders of Paris should be entitled to retaliate with the new rocket. However this may be, the Committee of National Defense has given the inventor a large building on the Batignolles (formerly a girls' school), and has ordered the immediate manufacture, on a large scale, of Satan rockets."

WOMAN'S SOCIETY.—Do you and I go out to dine that we may have the pleasure of drinking tea in the drawing-room, and hearing Miss Anne or Miss Jane sing? Fiddlededee! I can get the best singing in the world for half a guinea! Do we expend money in cabs, kid gloves, and awful waistcoats in order to get muffins and tea? Bah! Nay, does any man of sense declare honestly that he likes ladies' conversation? I have read in novels that it was pleasant, the refinement of woman's society—the delightful influence of a female presence, and so forth; but say now, as a man of the world and an honest fellow, did you ever get any good out of women's talk? What a bore a clever woman is!—what a frightful bore a mediocre respectable woman is! And every woman who is worth anything will confess as much. There is no woman but *one* after all. But mum! I am getting away from the dinner-table; they it was who dragged me from it, and it was for parsimony's sake, and to please them, that the practice of leaving on the cloth for dessert was invented.—*George Savage Fitz-Boodle.*

—Under the foundation of the front steps of Trinity Church, New Haven, an old tombstone has been found marked "1776—S. M."

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE.
On and after WEDNESDAY, November 2, 1870,
FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 8½, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 2½, 3½, 3¾, 4·05, 4½, 5·05, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10·05, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown 6, 6·55, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 9½, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 3½, 4, 4½, 5, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8·20 and 9½ down train, and 2½, 3¾, and 5½ up trains, will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9¼ A. M., 2, 4·05, 7, and 10½ P. M.

Leave Germantown at 8¼ A. M., 1, 3, 6, and 9½ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, and 12 A. M., 2½, 3½ 5½, 7, 9, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill 7·10, 8, 9·10, and 11·40 A. M., 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9¼ A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·40 A. M., 12·40, 5·40, and 9·25 P. M.

Passengers taking the 6·55, 9 A. M., 6½ & 11 P. M. trains from Germantown will make close connections with the trains for New York at Intersection Station.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4, 5, 5½, 6¼, 8·05, 10, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown 6½, 6·20, 7, 7¾, 8·50, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6¼, 8, and 9½ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7½ P. M.

Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 1, 5¾, and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4, 5, 5½, 6¼, 8·05, 10, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 6, 6·55, 7½, 8·10, 9·20, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6¾, 8¼, and 10 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 7½ A. M., 1½, 6¼ and 9½ P. M.

PLYMOUTH RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 5 P. M.

Leave Plymouth 6¼ A. M.

The 7½ A. M. train from Norristown will not stop at Moges's, Potts Landing, Domino, or Schurr's Lane.

Passengers taking the 7, 9·05 A. M., 6½ & 12 P. M. trains from Ninth and Green streets will make close connections with the trains for New York at Intersection Station.

The 8½ A. M. 12½ and 5 P. M. trains from New York stop at Intersection Station.

5 20 W. S. WILSON, General Sup't.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland, and Wyoming Valleys, the North, Northwest, and the Canadas.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT
Of Passenger Trains, Oct. 31, 1870.

Leaving the Company's Depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7·30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6·55 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·25 P.M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8·15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7·30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8·15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira; etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehana trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M. for Reading Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc.; connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 5·25 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 8·40 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·00 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6·15 P. M.

READING AND POTTSVILLE ACCOMMODATION.

Leave Pottsville at 5·40 A. M. and 4·20 P. M., and Reading at 7·30 A. M. and 6·35 P. M., stopping at all way stations; arrive in Philadelphia at 10·20 A. M. and 9·25 P. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5·15 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7·55 P. M., and at Pottsville at 9·40 P. M.

Morning Express trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 9 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon Express trains leave Harris-burg at 2·50 P. M., and Pottsville at 3·10 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 7·00 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7·15 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6·55 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·25 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·30 noon, for Reading and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 5·40 A. M., connecting at Reading with accommodation train for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M. These trains connect both ways with Sunday trains on Perkiomen and Colebrookdale Railroads.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M., 12·30, and 4·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6·20 A. M., 12·45, and 5·15 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Schwenksville take 7·30 A. M., 12·30, and 5·15 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Schwenksville at 6·45 and 8·05 A. M., 12 45 noon, and 4·15 P. M. Stage lines for various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Schwenksville.

COLEBROOKDALE RAILROAD.

Passengers for Mount Pleasant and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M. and 4·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Mt. Pleasant at 7·00 and 11·26 A. M.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leave New York at 9·00 A. M. and 5·00 P. M., passing Reading at 1·45 and 10·05 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 5·35 A. M. and 8·50 A. M., passing Reading at 7·23 A. M. and 10·40 A. M., arriving at New York 12·05 noon and 3·50 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M. and 2·50 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6·30 and 11·30 A. M. and 5·50 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8·35 A. M., and 1·40 and 4 50 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 8·55 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12·05 noon for Pinegrove, Tremont, and Brookside, returning from Harrisburg at 3·40 P. M., from Brookside at 3·45 P. M., and from Tremont at 6·25 A. M. and 5·05 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, and sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Pottsville and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottsville and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.—At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.—Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $47·00 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.—For one, two, three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.

MAILS close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2 15 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS leave Philadelphia daily at 4·35 A. M., 12·30 noon, 5 and 7·15 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and points beyond.

BAGGAGE.—Dungan's Express will collect baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 S. FOURTH Street, or at the Depot, THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF HOURS.

On and after MONDAY, October 3, 1870, trains will run as follows:—Leave Philadelphia from depot of P. W. & B. R. R., corner Broad street and Washington avenue:—

For Port Deposit at 7 A. M. and 4·30 P. M.
For Oxford at 7 A. M., 4·30 P. M., and 7 P. M.
For Oxford Saturdays only at 2·30 P. M.
For Chadd's Ford and Chester Creek Railroad at 7 A. M., 10 A. M., 4·30 P. M., and 7 P. M. Saturdays only 2·30 P. M.

Train leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M. connects at Port Deposit with train for Baltimore.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 10 A. M. and 4 30 P. M. connect at Chadd's Ford Junction with the Wilmington and Reading Railroad.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Port Deposit at 9·25 A. M. and 4·25 P. M., on arrival of trains from Baltimore.

Oxford at 6·05 A. M., 10·35 A. M. and 5·30 P. M. Sundays at 5·30 P. M. only.

Chadd's Ford at 7·25 A. M., 11·58 A. M., 3·55 P. M., and 6·49 P. M. Sundays 6·49 P. M. only.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless special contract is made for the same.

HENRY WOOD,
10 3 General Superintendent.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.
CHANGE OF HOURS.

On and after MONDAY, April 4, 1870, trains will run as follows:—

LEAVE PHILADELPHIA, from depot of P., W. & B. R. R. Company, corner Broad street and Washington avenue—

For PORT DEPOSIT at 7 A. M. and 4·30 P. M.
For OXFORD, at 7 A. M., 4·30 P. M. and 7 P. M.
For CHADD'S FORD AND CHESTER CREEK R. R. at 7 A. M., 10 A. M., 2·30 P. M., 4·30 P. M., and 7 P. M.

Train leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M. connects at Port Deposit with train for Baltimore.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 10 A. M. and 4·30 P. M., leaving Oxford at 6·05 A. M., and leaving Port Deposit at 9·25 A. M., connect at Chadd's Ford Junction with WILMINGTON & READING R. R.

RAILROAD LINES.

1870.—FOR NEW YORK—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6·30 A. M., Accommodation, and 2 P. M., Express, via Camden and Amboy, and at 8 A. M., Express Mail, and 3·30 P. M., Accommodation, via Camden and Jersey City.

At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.

At 6·30 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Farmingdale.

At 6·30 A. M., 2 and 3·30 P. M. for Freehold.

At 8 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton.

At 6·30, 8, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, 5, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, Delanco, and Riverton.

At 6·30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3·30, 5, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M. for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra.

At 6·30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 5, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M. for Fish House.

The 11·30 P. M. line leaves from Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.

At 7 and 9·30 A. M., 12·45, 6·45, and 12 P. M., New York Express Lines, and at 11·30 P. M., Emigrant Line, via Jersey City.

At 7 and 9·30 A. M., 12·45, 6·45, and 12 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (night) for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, Holmesburg Junction, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

The 9·30 A. M., 6·45 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others Sundays excepted.

Sunday Lines leave at 9·30 A. M., 6 45 P. M., and 12 night.

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7·30 A. M., 2·30, 3·30, and 5, P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and at 10·45 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.

At 7·30 A. M., 2·30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisvil and Tullytown.

At 7 30 and 10·45 A. M., 2·30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, an Holmesburg Junction.

At 7 A. M., 12·30, 5·15, and 7·30 P. M. for Bustleton, Holmesburg, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 7 and 10·45 A. M., 12 30, 2·30, 5 15, 6, and 7·30 P. M. for Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

VIA BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD.

At 7·30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7 30 A. M. and 8·30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 8·30 P. M Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE), VIA NEW JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

At 11 A. M. for New York, Long Branch, and intermediate places.

VIA CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY RAILROAD.

At 7 and 11 A. M., 1, 2·30, 3·30, 5, and 6·30 P. M., and on Thursday and Saturday nights at 11·30 P. M. for Merchantsville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, and Mount Holly.

At 7 A. M., 2·30 and 6·30 P. M. for Lumberton and Medford.

At 7 and 11 A. M., 3 30, 5, and 6·30 P. M. for Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 7 A. M., 1 and 3·30 P. M. for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

Oct. 17, 1870. WM. H. GATZMER, Agent.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—THE SHORT MIDDLE ROUTE TO THE LEHIGH AND WYOMING VALLEYS, NORTHERN PENNSYLVANIA, SOUTHERN AND INTERIOR NEW YORK, BUFFALO, CORRY, ROCHESTER, THE GREAT LAKES, AND THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
Takes effect May 16, 1870.

Sixteen Daily Trains leave Passenger Depot, corner of Berks and American streets (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

7·00 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

At 7·35 A. M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Williamsport, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Pittston, Towanda, Waverley, and in connection with the ERIE RAILWAY for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Cleveland, Chicago, San Francisco, and all points in the Great West.

8 25 A. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

9 45 A. M., (express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, Hackettstown, Schooley's Mountain, and N. J. Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.

11 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington 1·15, 3 30, and 5·20 P. M., for Ablington.

1·45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Hazleton.

2·30 P. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

At 3·20 P. M. (Bethlehem Accommodation) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Coplay, and Mauch Chunk.

4·15 P. M. (Mail) for Doylestown.

5·00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

6 20 P. M. (Accommodation) for Lansdale.

8·00 and 11·30 P. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

The Fifth and Sixth streets, Second and Third streets, and Union Lines City Cars run to the Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA FROM

Bethlehem at 8 55, and 10·35 A. M.; 2·15, 5·05, and 8·25 P. M.

Doylestown at 8·25 A. M., 4·40 and 7·05 P. M.

Lansdale at 7·30 A. M.

Fort Washington at 9·20 and 11·20 A. M., 3·10 and 9·45 P. M.

Abington at 2·35, 4·55, and 6 45 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9·30 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2·00 P. M.
Philadelphia for Fort Washington at 8·30 A. M. and 7·00 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 6·30 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4·00 P. M.
Fort Washington for Philadelphia at 9·30 A. M. and 5·10 P. M.

Tickets sold and baggage checked through to principal points at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. Fifth street.

May 16, 1870. ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD
SUMMER TIME TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, May 30, 1870, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad run as follows from Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, West Philadelphia:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia 10·20 P. M.
" " Williamsport 8 00 A. M.
" arrives at Erie 7·40 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia 10·50 A. M.
" " Williamsport 8·15 P. M.
" arrives at Erie 7·25 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Philadelphia 7·50 A. M.
" " Williamsport 6·00 P. M.
" arrives at Lock Haven 7·20 P. M.
11 EAGLE MAIL leaves Williamsport 1·30 P. M.
" " arrives at Lock Haven 2·45 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Erie 5·50 A. M.
" " Williamsport 9·25 P. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia 6·20 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Erie 9·00 P. M.
" " Williamsport 8·15 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia 5·30 P. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Williamsport 9 45 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia 9 25 P. M.
BUFFALO EXP. leaves Williamsport 12·35 A. M.
" " Harrisburg 5 20 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia 9·25 A. M.
BALD EAGLE MAIL leaves L. Haven 11·35 A. M.
" " arr. Williamsp't 12·50 P. M.
BALD EAGLE EX. leaves Lock Haven 9·35 P. M.
" " arr. Williamsport 10·50 P. M.

Express Mail and Accommodation, east and west, connect at Corry, and all west bound trains and Mail and Accommodation east at Irvineton with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.

WM. A. BALDWIN,
General Superintendent.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD COMPANY,
ON AND AFTER MONDAY, October 17, 1870,
Trains will leave and arrive at the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, as follows:—

FROM PHILADELPHIA

For West Chester at 7·45 and 11·20 A. M, 2·30, 6·15, and 11·30 P. M. Stops at all stations.

For West Chester at 4·40 P. M. This train stops only at stations between Media and West Chester (Greenwood excepted).

For B. C. Junction at 4·10 P. M. Stops at all stations.

FOR PHILADELPHIA

From West Chester at 6·30 and 10·45 A. M., 1·55, 4·55, and 6·55 P. M. Stops at all stations.

From West Chester at 7·25 A. M. This train stops only at stations between West Chester and Media (Greenwood excepted).

From B. C. Junction at 8·40 A. M. Stops at all stations.

ON SUNDAY—Leave Philadelphia at 8·30 A. M. and 2 P. M. Leave West Chester at 7·55 A. M. and 4 P. M.

10 14 W. C. WHEELER, Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—
TIME TABLE.
COMMENCING MONDAY, JUNE 6, 1870.

Trains will leave Depot, corner of Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting at Wilmington with Delaware Railroad Line, at Clayton with Smyrna Branch Railroad and Maryland and Delaware Railroad, at Harrington with Junction and Breakwater Railroad, at Seaford with Dorchester and Delaware Railroad, at Delmar with Eastern Shore Railroad, and at Salisbury with Wicomico and Pocomoke Railroad.

Express Train at 11·45 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11·30 P. M. (Daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 11·45 A. M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11·00 A. M., 2·30, 5·00, and 7·00 P. M. The 5·00 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 6·45 and 8·10 A. M., 2·00, 4·00, and 7·15 P. M. The 8·10 A. M. train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7·15 P. M. train from Wilmington runs Daily; all other accommodation trains Sundays excepted.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6·45 A. M. and 4·00 P. M. will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7·00 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way Mail; 9·00 A. M., Express; 2·35 P. M., Express; 7·25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7·25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

On Sundays, leave Philadelphia for West Grove and intermediate stations at 8 00 A. M.; returning, left West Grove at 3·55 P. M.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at ticket office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

AFTER 8 P. M., SUNDAY, JULY 10, 1870.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT.

Mail Train 8·00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 10 A. M. & 12·50 and 7·10 P. M.
Fast Line 12·30 P. M.
Erie Express 11·00 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation 2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation 4·10 P. M.
Parkesburg Train 5·30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express 8·00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Pittsburg Express 10·30 P. M.
Way Passenger 11·30 P. M.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 8 o'clock. Pittsburg Express, leaving on Saturday night, runs only to Harrisburg.

Cincinnati Express leaves daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE CITY ASSESSMENT.

The Value of the Real and Personal Property in the City of Philadelphia — Comparisons with the Past.

On our inside pages will be found an interesting statistical table, containing the valuation of real estate, etc., in this city, for the year 1871, as returned to Councils by the Board of Revision. Appended will be seen the total value of real estate in each ward for the years 1868, 1869, 1870, and 1871, showing the rapid increase in each year:—

Wards.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.
1.....	$10,284,450	$11,176,225	$11,327,300	$12,468,620
2.....	11,000,000	11,121,200	11,087,166	11,415,016
3.....	6,401,950	6,772,400	6,811,600	6,870,445
4.....	7,786,750	7,891,222	8,014,004	8,180,420
5.....	25,781,814	26,515,140	26,143,678	27,880,998
6.....	46,159,103	43,516,491	44,027,937	44,168,970
7.....	18,755,100	19,518,158	20,414,025	20,684,725
8.....	38,565,510	36,047,116	36,754,916	57,377,237
9.....	28,678,145	28,213,190	28,225,865	28,929,830
10.....	21,092,410	21,104,530	21,679,675	22,244,965
11.....	8,883,248	8,900,185	8,891,397	8,886,762
12.....	8,096,280	8,853,830	8,843,251	9,036,100
13.....	13,050,000	13,349,700	13,450,550	13,832,490
14.....	14,985,650	14,998,850	15,030,106	15,350,250
15.....	26,266,583	27,008,075	27,912,338	28,544,457
16.....	7,597,450	7,695,761	7,756,961	7,780,011
17.....	6,400,110	6,512,950	6,508,380	6,827,550
18.....	9,000,000	9,201,300	9,409,305	9,435,375
19.....	16,000,000	16,047,280	17,198,393	18,519,011
20.....	26,372,435	31,678,765	30,613,865	34,546,764
21.....	4,887,889	5,068,576	5,145,919	5,423,755
22.....	20,916,694	20,981,709	21,358,160	21,208,595
23.....	11,229,401	11,554,144	11,863,876	12,197,833
24.....	11,595,674	13,504,845	14,041,196	16,561,459
25.....	12,600,000	10,483,871	10,711,012	11,151,956
26.....	16,003,094	17,431,243	18,420,101	19,073,288
27.....	11,217,633	12,466,027	13,223,172	14,813,317
28.....	8,483,410	9,666,785	10,860,219	12,260,167
Total..	$445,603,549	$454,196,370	$471,600,235	$491,844,096

The following is a comparison of the value of real estate exempt from taxation, for the two years:—

Wds.	1871.	1870.	*Wds.*	1871.	1870.
1	$964,900	$966,000	16	$428,500	$400,700
2	4,265,300	4,141,800	17	321,300	221,400
3	745,200	361,300	18	431,750	334,150
4	350,000	271,390	19	866,594	755,75
5	4,523,985	2,748,800	20	4,868,800	3,949,20
6	2,339,492	1,953,927	21	231,600	231,200
7	1,499,200	1,349,700	22	981,750	817,750
8	2,481,000	2,048,009	23	1,365,759	1,222,200
9	3,220,300	2,002,300	24	2,025,500	1,536,450
10	2,051,500	1,551,116	25	892,175	665,450
11	339,500	217,600	26	2,677,500	2,353,800
12	419,800	303,000	27	2,483,500	2,457,800
13	515,000	663,000	28	1,047,600	333,150
14	1,436,000	1,295,500			
15	5,375,200	4,166,900		$48,754,696	$40,353,983

In the following table is given a comparison of the items of the assessments for 1870 and 1871:—

	1871.	1870.
Real estate—		
Subject to City rate....	$448,719,967	$427,728,870
" suburban rate.	23,350,850	23,719,116
" farm rate.....	19,773,279	20,152,279
Total real estate.....	$491,844,096	$471,600,235
Furniture.....	5,916,550	5,775,255
Horses.....	1,895,675	1,463,223
Cattle.....	187,984	194 143
Pleasure carriages.....	652,517	743,757
Total, real and pers'l.	$500,436,882	$479,776,613
Exempt real estate....	$48,754,696	$40,353,983
Money at interest.....	36,335,218	28,110,057
Emoluments of office....	308,139	375,015
No. of gold watches.....	12,273	11,677
" silver "	1,008	864
" other "	69	....
Total No. of watches...	13,341	12,541

The increase and decrease in the different items are shown in the following table:—

	Increase.	*Decrease.*
Real estate:—		
Subject to city rate.....	$20,991,097	
" to suburban rate.....		$368,266
" to farm rate.....		379,000
Total real estate.....	$20,243,831	
Furniture.....	141,295	
Horses.....	372,452	
Cattle.....		$6,159
Pleasure carriages.....		91,180
Total, real and personal.....	$20,660,239	
Exempt real estate.....	$8,400,713	
Money at interest.....	8,225,161	
Emoluments of office.....		$66,876

In the following table is given the assessment of real and personal property in the city of Philadelphia, subject to taxation for city purposes, from the first triennial assessment made after the consolidation of the city to the present time:—

Years.	*Real Estate.*	*Personal estate.*	*Total.*	*Tax Rate.* *City.*	*State.*	*Total*
1856...	$139,170,921	$5,199,027	$138,369,948	$1'80	.30	$2'20
1859...	$144,918,430	2,770,610	147,689,040	2'00	.30	2'30
1862...	147,752,152	2,658,909	150,411,061	1'85	.25	2'10
1865...	152,000,296	2,691,443	155,697,699	1'75	.25	2'00
1868...	153,030,2 6	2,667,433	155,697,699	1'75	.25	2'00
1861...	150,326,015	2,719,188	153,030,201	1'75	.25	2'00
1862...	152,4 0,065	2,482,869	154,892,934	1'90	.30	2'20
1863...	152,428,113	2,407,293	154,835,406	2'00	.30	2'30
1864...	153,668,398	2,756,964	156,425,332	2'00	.30	2'30
1865...	155,980,917	3,123,011	159,119,928	2'50	.30	2'80
1866...	159,599,141	3,241,687	162,831,829	4'00		4'00
1867...	160,330 669	3,737,783	164,088,451	4'00		4'00
1868...	445,563,321	7,954,109	453,517,430	1'40		1'40
1869...	458,137,222	7,767,767	463,904,989	1'80		1'80
1870...	470,851,600	8,183,823	479,776,643	1'80		1'80
1871...	491,844,096	8,592,786	500,436,882			

*State tax on real estate repealed.

If the rate of taxation for next year is placed at the same figures as for the present year—$1'80 for full city rate, $1 20 for suburban rate, and 90 cents for farm rate—the amount to be realized will be as follows:—

From $448,719,967@$1'80.....	$8,076,959
" 23,350,850@ 1'20.....	280,210
" 19,773,279@ 90.....	177,960
Total revenue.....	$8,535,129

The revenue of the city from sources other than taxation is about $1,500 000, so that the total revenue for 1870 will reach about $10,000,000, if the tax rate is kept at the present figures.

A SHARP TRICK.—About half-past 9 o'clock on the morning of the 9th inst., a young man, described as nineteen years of age, five feet five inches in height, with black curly hair, and dressed in dark clothes, black Kossuth hat, called upon Mrs. Jones, residing at Broad and Wharton streets, and presented a bill for groceries purchased of Thompson Black's Sons, Broad and Chesnut streets. The amount of the bill was $32. Mrs. Jones never for a moment suspected that the individual was a swindler, and at once paid over the stamps. Soon after his departure, the regular collector for Black's Sons called on the same errand, and then it was discovered that the lady had been victimized. It is thought that the swindler was in the grocery store at the time the regular collector was receiving instructions as to outstanding bills, and managed to reach Mrs. Jones' residence before the collector got around that way.

A SURPRISE.—On Wednesday evening the Rev. Mr. Lang, pastor of the Third Baptist Church, Germantown, was agreeably surprised by the presence of some forty young ladies and gentlemen at the parsonage, on Main street, opposite Mehl. The object of their visit was to present their pastor and teacher, as a testimonial of their high regard and appreciation, with a massive gold watch-chain. It is needless to add that the recipient returned heartfelt thanks to these young people of his congregation, and will cherish the gift as a remembrance of their kindness and love.

RESIGNED.—Major John Kelly, of the 3d Regiment Philadelphia City Guards, has tendered his resignation to Adjutant-General Russell for acceptance. Mr. Kelly entered the United States service in 1861 as a private in Co. A, 21st Regiment P. V. M., and served three months, at the expiration of which time he re-enlisted in the 73d Regiment, and was taken prisoner at Mission Ridge on Nov. 26, 1863. He was taken to Libby Prison, and in April, 1864, was exchanged and joined his regiment. At the end of the war he returned home with the commission of brevet major.

THE NOTORIOUS SCHUYLKILL RANGER.—Barney O'Rourke, the notorious Schuylkill Ranger, was arrested at the West Philadelphia depot yesterday upon the charge of the larceny of $500 from his aged mother. He had a hearing before Alderman Lungren and was committed to prison. Barney was rigged out in an entire new suit and had purchased two tickets for Chicago, for which place he was about to start at the time of his capture. At the station house he was searched, and only ten dollars of the stolen funds were found in his possession.

BEAT AN OFFICER.—John Shields was arrested in the Tenth Police district last evening for drunkenness. McGucken is the name of the policeman who made the arrest. Shields behaved rather disorderly and refused to go with the officer. The latter used force, and the prisoner did likewise, and beat McGucken in a severe manner. The pugilistic customer was finally overpowered, and lodged in a cell at the station house. This morning he had a hearing before Alderman Shoemaker, and was held in $600 bail to answer.

CHARGED WITH BURGLARY.—Lewis Hennick was found last evening in the store, No. 804 Coates street, into which, it is alleged, he had burglariously effected an entrance. Officer Roberts, of the Eighth district was called upon and arrested the supposed burglar, who was locked up for a hearing before Alderman Kerr, at the Central Police Station, this afternoon.

THE DEATH OF JOHN P. SLAVIN—CORONER'S INQUEST.—Coroner Taylor at noon to-day resumed the inquest in the case of John P. Slavin, who died from a wound in the head received on Sunday morning last, while proceeding to a fire on Spruce street, above Twenty-third.

The testimony elicited in the matter was as follows:—

John Kelly sworn—I reside at No. 1019 Annetta street; I am a runner of the Reliance Engine; I remember the occurrence on last Sunday morning; before 6 o'clock the box in the Reliance Engine house struck for a fire, the alarm coming from the Franklin Hose house; when the carriage run out Slavin took hold of the back locker; saw a young man run up and strike Slavin on the head; he then ran to the sidewalk and escaped in the crowd; he had a black frock-coat on, dark pants, and a cap; I think I would know the man if I saw him; the Reliance was racing with the Hope Engine at the time; the man appeared to come from the rope of the Hope; this was at Twenty-third and South streets; saw that the man had some kind of an instrument in his hand; couln't tell whether it was a blackjack or a club; saw a policeman in uniform running along by our carriage.

Charles Hance sworn—I reside No. 1236 Federal street; I am a member of the Reliance Engine; at the time of the alarm of the fire I was at home; ran out and joined the carriage; saw him have hold of the back-locker, but did not see him struck; I heard some one cry fight, and looking around saw Slavin lying on the ground; I was standing between the carriages; at the time Slavin was struck, one of the members of the Hope attempted to strike me, and then a rush was made for the rope of the Hope with the intention of passing us; they failed to do so; as the carriage moved off again I said, "How is this for high?" there were no words passed except between me and the man who attempted to strike me; I saw one policeman; his name is Dolan or Nolen; he was running alongside of the carriage; the crowd appeared desirous to attack the officer, and he had to clear out; Slavin was removed to the Fame Hose house; on returning home Mr. Kelly pointed out to me the man who struck Slavin; he was a slim man, about five feet ten inches high; he had on a black cap, black dress coat, and black pants; the coat was buttoned up to his throat.

Dr. Shapleigh testified to the nature of the wounds, and said that deceased came to his death from congestion of the brain, caused by violence.

The inquest was then adjourned until Monday next.

THE CAMDEN RIOTERS—HEARING OF THE PHILADELPHIA POLICEMEN.—This morning another hearing was had in the County Court House in Camden, in the case of the Philadelphia policemen charged with preventing legalized colored voters from exercising the rights of citizens, and with being implicated in the destruction of the ballot-box in Centreville, Newton township, on election day, the 8th of November.

The names of the defendants are John Seagrist, Thomas Cochrane, Hugh Goodfellow, B. Mullen, William Kelly, Henry Boyle, Nicholas Brown, of the Philadelphia police force; Nicholas Brown, a colored man; and Michael Kane, of Newton township.

The case was heard before United States Commissioner James M. Cassady. United States District Attorney A. Q. Keasbey appeared on behalf of the Government.

The Court-house doors and court-room doorway and doors were guarded by the New Jersey National Guard.

Daniel Dare, Deputy United States Marshal, testified that he was present at the polls. He saw the lines, and they were quiet and peaceable. While the line was in the room and before the doors had been locked, he saw several colored men knocked down, and heard pistol shots. He did not know who the parties were that caused the disturbance.

Moses Wilcox, Charles Williams, and Lorenzo Wilson all testified to the disturbances having occurred and the fact of the presence of Justice Henry and Foreman.

The case is still going on.

Henry Harrison testified to the same state of facts, and that he saw Constable Souder fire into the crowd, and four men dropped; he remained at the polls till night time, and about the time of the evening disturbance went up to Camden to ask the aid of the militia.

Mr. Dare, on being recalled, testified that he saw Michael Cane, Hugh Goodfellow, and John Kelly at the polls about 5 o'clock.

Mr. Robert S. Bender, Coroner, testified that he was present in the afternoon when the ballot box was broken open; before that, however, he had seen Nicholas Brown, William Kelly, Bernard Mullen, Michael Cane, and Hugh Goodfellow outside; one of the men—not here, he having been discharged—witness saw go into an open lot and receive tickets from Constable Souder, and then afterwards these men went repeatedly to the door into the schoolhouse and came out again; the ballot box was broken about twenty minutes after; he did not know who broke the ballot-box, as he was moving away and it was dark at the time; the men were standing around in groups and acting suspiciously, and witness called the attention of the Sheriff to the fact; he saw Kelly and Cane go in and out more than once, and when he saw them a second time their clothes were changed; he did not see Mullen go in and out, but he was hanging about.

A number of other witnesses were examined, who identified one or the other of each of the defendants as being present or taking part in the disturbances of the day.

A man named John Silence was identified among the crowd in the court-room by one of the witnesses, and was immediately arrested.

Seagrist's counsel asked for his discharge and that of Cochran.

District Attorney Keasley said that, an error having occurred in the discharge of some of the defendants at the last hearing, he would prefer to have all of them held.

A witness then stepped forward from among the audience and identified Seagrist, and when our reporter left at a late hour it was supposed that, with the exception of Cochran, all the other defendants would be held to answer the charge against them.

MORE TROUBLE.—This morning Recorder Givin issued warrants for the arrest of Policemen Congee and Campbell, upon the charge of having committed an assault and battery on Allen B. Adams (col.), who was taken into custody at South street wharf, on Tuesday last, the day of the election in Camden, N. J. Adams, it will be remembered, was first arrested by Policeman Gorman and then handed over to the above-named officers. The charge preferred against him was "suspicion of riot." Defendants will have a hearing this afternoon.

OWNER WANTED.—About a quarter-past six o'clock last evening two men were discovered in the act of rolling a barrel of sugar into a wagon in front of Thompson Black's Sons' grocery store, Broad and Chesnut streets. A policeman coming along that way alarmed the men and they ran, leaving their team behind them. The horse and wagon were taken possession of by the authorities, and an owner is wanted for the same at the Sixth District Station House.

A CROSS-ACTION.—Annie Higgins, a resident of the nineteenth ward, was arrested on the charge of beating her husband, and was held in $700 bail by Alderman Neill. Bail was promptly entered, and Annie had no sooner obtained her freedom than she appeated before the same magistrate and sued out a warrant for the arrest of Peter, her husband, who, she alleges, committed an assault and battery upon her. Peter was taken into custody, and held in $600 bail to answer.

RESCUED FROM DROWNING.—About six o'clock last evening John Conner fell overboard at Cherry street wharf, on the Schuylkill, and was rescued from drowning by officers McGeahan and Cahill, of the Schuylkill Harbor Police. He was removed to his home, No. 2 Snyder's Court, in the neighborhood of Twenty-third and Race streets.

THEFT OF A HORSE BLANKET.—Philip Fitzman was arrested at Third and Coates streets yesterday by Lieutenant Brurein, upon suspicion of theft of a horse blanket from the store of Mr. Bechert in that neighborhood. The prisoner was arraigned before Alderman Toland, and was held for a further hearing.

MISS ADELAIDE MURDOCH, the sister of the popular actor and elocutionist, James E. Murdoch, will deliver a lecture at the Academy of Music on Monday evening, December 19. Subject, "Woman's Duties Incompatible with Female Suffrage." The lecturer and the subject both deserve a large audience.

SUSPICION OF LARCENY.—Officer Cahill, of the Seventh district, arrested Margaret Lewis and Harriet Wilson for the supposed theft of wash clothes from a house in the lower section of the city. The prisoners had a hearing before Alderman Cahill and were held in $400 bail each to answer.

WIFE BEATER.—Charles Griffiths, residing in Green street, Manayunk, was arrested yesterday upon the charge of beating his wife. He had a hearing before Alderman Thompson, and was held to answer.

MORE CARELESSNESS.—Last night three stores were found open by the police in the Fourth district. When will storekeepers cease holding out inducements for burglars to operate on their premises?

ACCIDENT.—Julia Thompson, aged 55 years, residing on Wyoming street, above Market, fell down a flight of stairs at her residence yesterday, and broke a leg. The sufferer was removed to the Pennsylvania Hospital.

SERIOUSLY INJURED.—Yesterday afternoon, John Faber, an employe of the Girard Mercantile Company, was seriously injured by falling through the cellar-way of the warehouse No. 146 N. Front street.

THIRD EDITION

LATER ELECTION RETURNS.

Crime in the West.

AFFAIRS AT THE CAPITAL.

Financial and Commercial

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM THE WEST.

Nevada Election.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 10.—The election returns from Nevada come in slowly. It is generally believed that the Democrats have carried the State, except for Lieutenant-Governor and Congressman; Slingerland, Republican, for the former, and Fitch, Republican, for the latter position, are believed to be elected. It will require the official vote, however, to decide the result.

Arkansas Election.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 11.—The *Avalanche's* Little Rock despatch says that Hanks (Democrat) has a majority of 7000 in the First Congressional district. Snyder (Republican) is doubtless elected in the Second district, and Edwards (Democrat) in the Third. The Democrats are confident of having a majority in the Legislature.

Alleged Embezzler Acquitted.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 11.—G. L., alias Count Ahrens, arrested recently for embezzling, has been acquitted.

Murderer Arrested.

Charles G. Gales, who murdered a man at Boston on the 12th of July last, has been arrested by a Boston detective, who traced him from Chicago here by means of a trunk which had been shipped. The detective has left for Boston with the prisoner.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Test of California Coal.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—The Secretary of the Navy has ordered a test of California coal at the Navy Yard in that State, in order to determine whether it is adapted for steam engineering purposes. If so, a large expense will be avoided in shipping coal from the East to the Pacific coast for naval purposes.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Nov. 11.—Cotton firmer, with a fair demand; sales of 1500 bales uplands at 16½c.; Orleans at 16½c. Flour steady; sales 9500 bbls. State at $4 80@5 90; Ohio at $5 40@6 10; Western at $4 80@6 25; Southern at $5 60@8 50. Wheat advanced 1@2c.; sales 75,000 bush. No. 1 at $1 27@1 28 for new; red Western at $1 32@1 36. Corn steady; sales 22,000 bush. old mixed Western at 88@89c. Oats firmer; sales 26,000 bush. Ohio at 58@60c.; Western at 58@59c. Beef quiet. Pork firm; mess, $24 50@25; prime, $20 25@21 80. Lard firm; steam 14¾@15. Whisky dull at 87c.

THE CALIFORNIA LOTTERY.

Incidents of the Drawing—Exciting Scenes—Doubt About the Capital Prize.

The San Francisco *Bulletin* of the 1st inst. has the following, which we condense from a long report:—

Before 9·25 A. M., the hour of opening the drawing, nearly every seat in the room and galleries was occupied.

At time above mentioned, R. B. Swain advanced to the front railing of the platform and addressed the audience, explaining the manner of making the drawing, which we have already described in the *Bulletin*. He named the gentlemen who witnessed the act of placing the tickets and prizes in the wheels. He said one of the blind children would draw a ticket from the wheel, and Messrs. Smiley and Hickox would approach, read the drawn number and announce it to the audience. The prize would then be drawn from the other wheel by another blind child, unsealed by another member of the committee, and announced to the marker and audience. It would then be placed in a trunk in the custody of the committee, and which will be sealed and kept inviolate. His remarks were received with frequent demonstrations of applause by the audience.

Having given his explanation, Mr. Swain said the managers would retire and act as mere spectators of the drawing.

At the conclusion of his remarks the blind children were led to the front of the platform by Professor Wilkinson, who said that in accordance with an invitation he had brought twelve of them from the institution to make the drawing. He then retired, leaving a little girl at the wheel of tickets and a boy at the wheel of prizes.

There was a breathless silence as she drew forth the first number, 11,011, and it continued till the prize was drawn and announced, $19,000, when there was a general burst of applause from all parts of the building. The first ticket was drawn at 35 minutes past 9 A. M.

The second ticket drew a prize of $1000.

The third of the drawing drew $100. When this prize was announced there was a general shout of laughter from the audience, and cries of "Where is he? Where is the lucky man?" The next numbers drew small prizes.

The fifteenth ticket drew a prize of $17,000, the announcement of which created much excitement, people being generally inclined to laugh at the small prizes.

At 11 A. M. the hall was filled to the platform and back to the Powell street end of the building. At that hour thirty prizes had been drawn, showing that the operation of drawing a ticket and the prize occupied about one minute.

At 10·20 the drawing was stopped for a space of about five minutes, during which time both wheels were rapidly revolved—11 prizes having been drawn, aggregating $54,700, being an average of more than $1000 to each number.

After intermission, the drawing opened with an $18,000 prize. The winner of this was a man, apparently a German, but who was too excited to tell his name. He turned deathly pale, and those nearest him thought he would faint away, but he soon recovered his composure and retired.

At the 200th drawing, number 154,077 was called and drew the prize of $100,000. There was a tremendous storm of applause, which was redoubled when an old grey-haired woman was presented in the gallery as the person who was entitled to the prize. When a man yelled it was concluded that he had won a prize; when another put his hand on the top of a woman's head in front of him and leaped clean over her with a scream like an Apache, there was a suspicion in the minds of sane people that he had a winning ticket or coupon. When another man turned pale as a ghost and forgot his name, it was correctly surmised that he had taken a prize.

As to the $50,000 prize, various reports were circulated, and among them one that it had been won by a negro woman.

At the time of the writing of this report there was still a question as to who won the $100,000 prize. The old lady who is mentioned above, and who is about eighty years of age—certainly old enough to tell the truth—declared from the platform that she had no ticket in the concern. Mr. Peters stated that the winning ticket had been sold in this State. Several persons in the crowd appeared to think they had the lucky number. One man claimed to have it, and, jumping up with a ticket in his hand started from the building. He was followed out, and down Post to Kearney street, by about a thousand people. This man proved to be Mr. Lederer, dry goods dealer on Kearney street. We called on this gentleman at his store and he informed us that he did not hold the lucky ticket; that it was all a mistake; but that he held within one of the right figure.

We were assured by a responsible gentleman that an old woman, wife of a shoemaker on Sansome street, named Kelly, holds the ticket No. 154,077, and is entitled to the prize of $100,000. He states that he saw and examined the ticket.

Isador Wormser informs us that he purchased 105 tickets on the 5th of September for his brother, Simon Wormser, and three others in New York. The tickets were forwarded to the East, and No. 154,077, which won the $100,000 prize, was among the number.

RHODE ISLAND.

How Sprague Defeated Thomas A. Jenckes.

From the Boston Advertiser.

The defeat of Mr. Jenckes in Rhode Island was brought about by means which the Providence *Journal* says have not been equalled for shamelessness since the first election of Mr. Sprague as Governor of the State. A list has been prepared containing the names of one hundred and sixteen free and independent electors in one ward, who sold their votes openly to the only bidders, generally at the rate of five dollars a vote. The bribery was equally open and shameless in other wards, but was not carried on at such a wholesale rate. After the election was over the Spragues fired an artillery salute in front of their office in honor of their triumph. The Senator, who is one of the firm, thinks that matters are going sadly in the political world, and, indeed, the power of money in his own State is an evidence of the truth of his melancholy views, too strong to be disregarded.

From the Springfield Republican.

The most melancholy experience on Tuesday was that of Rhode Island. That State was stripped of her ablest Congressman by the venal rapacity of Mr. Sprague, the man who uses his own seat in the Senate to chant jeremiads over the downfall of the republic and the enthronement of the dollar. In the election district which this trader wished to buy, the eastern, bribery was practised openly, with scarcely a pretense of concealment. Congress should never admit this Eames, thus elected, to his seat without a most thorough investigation. We understand that an investigation will be asked for, and we hope the majority in Congress will not be too squeamish of ousting and branding as infamous this fellow Republican. It is manifest that the United States Government must take into his own hands the protection of the ballot in all elections for the choice of Federal officers. The large cities with their unruly communities of roughs, and these pocket-States that the Spragues wear about their persons as easily as they do their watch-keys, must be protected in their rights by the strong central power of the government.

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ENGINES, PLANERS, LATHES,

SMITHS' AND BOILER MAKERS' TOOLS,

And Machinery and Patterns of the most approved kinds, etc. etc. etc. Also,

6 HIGH-PRESSURE ENGINES, partly finished.

2 STEVENSONS PAT. TURBINE WATER WHEELS, 66 in. in diameter, and

1 MARINE BEAM ENGINE, 66 in. by 10 ft. stroke.

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Best references as to character and capacity. Address "Business," at this office. 11 1tf

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Portable Heaters, Low Down Grates, Slate Mantels Bath Boilers, Registers and Ventilators.

No. 111 North SEVENTH St.,

PHILADELPHIA. [9 22 thstu6mrp

JOBBING PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

FOURTH EDITION

LATER ELECTION RETURNS.

Result in Missouri and Virginia.

TO-DAY'S WASHINGTON NEWS.

Grant's Visit to Philadelphia.

Executive Appointments.

Army and Navy Orders.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Naval Orders.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—Captain George H. Preble has been detached from command of the steamer Pensacola; Ensign H. A. Blanchard ordered to the Boston Navy Yard; Ensign Edward B. Barry and Nelson G. Houston to signal duty at Washington.

The orders of Assistant Surgeon John C. Wise to the Norfolk Navy Yard have been revoked and he is ordered to the Guerriere.

Presidential Appointments.

The President has appointed John A. Minns U. S. Attorney for the Northern district of Alabama.

The President Visiting Philadelphia.

The President, accompanied by General Porter, will leave Washington this evening for a brief visit to Philadelphia. The trip will have no reference to public matters, but is for the purpose of attending to private business altogether.

FROM THE WEST.

Missouri Election.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 11.—Complete returns from this county give Brown, 17,256; McClurg, 4672. Brown's majority, 12,584. Returns from 54 counties give Brown 41,795; McClurg, 10,884. Majority for Brown, 30,911. These indicate that grown's majority in the State will be 35,000 to 40,000. The *Republican* claims to have returns and estimates from 95 counties. The following is the result for the Legislature:—House, Democrats, 67; Fusion, 15; Liberals, 16; Republicans, 20. Senate—Democrats, 7; Fusion, 7; Liberals, 1; Republicans, 2.

The Liberals have their county marshal, clerk of the circuit court, and assistant prosecuting attorney of the court of criminal correction. The Democrats have all the other county officers by handsome majorities, including judges of the circuit court.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Virginia Election.

STANTON, Va., Nov. 11.—Highland gives 167 majority for Harris, Conservative nominee. Allegheny, 19. Returns show a majority for Harris in the Sixth district of 103 over the combined vote for Gray, Radical, and Reynolds, Independent. Much feeling was manifested in the canvass, but there has been no disturbance whatever.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$2500 City 6s New..	102½	300 sh Read 1s..	s10 51 3-16
$500 do.....	102½	100 do..	s10wn 51 3-16
$500 N Pa 7s....c.	91	300 do.....	b60 51-31
$500 do.....10s.	111	100 do.	30d swn
$1000 Leh 6s gold 1..	89½		afs....51 3-16
$1000 Pa & E 6s 2d..	91¾	100 do....	.b5. 51¼
100 sh Leh N....b60.	31¾	100 do.....	b5. 51¼
37 sh Lit Sch R..	43½	100 do ..	4in. 51 3-16
27 sh O C & A R..	45	100 do..	s60wn 51 3-16
100 do.....b30.	46¼	100 do.....	b15. 51¼
100 do.....	46	200 do....	1s.2d. 51¼
25 sh Union Bk Co.	103	300 do..	1s.b30. 51-21
0 sh Penna...opg.	59¼	500 do.....	.1s. 51¼
100 do.....	59¼	16 do.	s5wn.trf. 51¼
100 sh Read...s10.	51 3-16	100 do	2d. 51¼
100 do. s10wn.	51 3-16	100 do....	b10. 51¼
200 do.....b30.	51¼		

SECOND BOARD.

$5000 N Penna 7s...	91	10 sh Leh V R..	s5. 59¼
$12000 O C & A 7s....	77¾	48 do.....	b5. 59¼
$250 Am Gold.....	119½	27 sh Mech Bk..	1s. 31¾
$200 Pa 6s, 1 se.	s5. 104¾	26 sh Com'l Bk..	1s. 58¾
6 sh Read R..trf.		100 sh 2d & 3d St...	52¾
	s5wn.. 51¼	16 do.....	51¾
100 do.....51	3116	10 sh Hestonville..	14½
100 sh Penna R....	59¾		

FURNITURE.

HOVER'S

PATENT SOFA BED.

All old and young bachelors, as well as ladies who keep old maid's hall, are now buying HOVER'S CELEBRATED PATENT SOFA BED. This is the only Sofa Bed that can be taken apart to cleanse it the same as a bedstead. All others are unsafe and liable to get out of repair. To be had only of the manufacturer and owner,

H. F. HOVER,

No. 230 SOUTH SECOND STREET.

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THE GREAT AMERICAN FURNITURE DEPOT,

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Examine our immense stock, unsurpassed in variety and elegance, before purchasing.

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We sell 20 per cent. cheaper than auction prices, and will not be undersold by any house.

Full Marble Top Walnut Suits.....$60 to $600

Cottage Suits.....$35 to $55

Parlor Suits in Plush, Terry, Reps, and Hair Cloth; Chamber and Dining Room Suits in great variety, all at prices that distance competition. 10 24 mwfrp3m

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1121 GIRARD STREET, BETWEEN ELEVENTH and Twelfth and Chesnut and Market streets. Vacancies for Families and Single Gentlemen. Also, a suit of rooms on the second floor, furnished or unfurnished, with first-class board. Also, table board. 10 24tf

FIFTH EDITION

LATER FROM EUROPE.

Afternoon War News.

The Battle of Orleans.

A Decided French Victory.

Reported Austro-Franco Alliance.

French Naval Successes

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

The French Victory at Orleans.

TOURS, Nov. 11.—A despatch from General D'Aurelles de Paladines, commander of the army of the Loire, was received by the Minister of War, last evening, and has just been given to the public. It is as follows:—

We have taken possession of the city of Orleans after a fight which lasted two days. Our aggregate losses in killed and wounded do not reach two thousand, while those of the enemy are much larger. We have made more than one thousand prisoners thus far, and are continually adding to them as we follow up the fleeing enemy. Among the property captured are two cannon of Prussian model, twenty ammunition wagons, and a great number of vans and provision wagons. The hottest of the fight took place around Coulmier on Wednesday, November 9. Notwithstanding the bad weather, and other unfavorable circumstances, the *elan* displayed by the troops was remarkable.

General de Paladines, on occupying the city, issued the following congratulatory order to the officers and soldiers of the Army of the Loire:—

The action of yesterday was a glorious one for our army; every position of the enemy was vigorously carried and the enemy himself is no retreating. I have informed the Government of your conduct, and am instructed to return to you their thanks for your victory amid the disasters in which France is plunged. Her eyes are upon you, and she counts upon your courage. Let us all make every effort in order that this hope may not be mistaken. D'AURELLES DE PALADINES,

Commander-in-Chief.

General Headquarters, Nov. 10, 1870.

Pion-Pion in Brussels.

BRUSSELS, Nov. 10.—Prince Napoleon has arrived at the Hotel de Saxe, in this city.

Steamship Launch.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—The new steamship Graf Bismarck, of the Bremen Line, was successfully launched at Greenock, Scotland, yesterday afterno